The Massillon Independent.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

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B G B

The Nicest Holiday Goods for Less Money

That's the way we're going to do greater Christmas business this year than ever before—we're prepared for it—to make it pay you to buy here—complete holiday store with hundreds and thousands of choice useful gift articles—and a prompt, sure mail order department to fill your orders in the most satisfactory way.

Get Our Catalogue

—sent by return of mail when you send your name and address—200 pages—pictures and prices of

Silver Novelties, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Umbrellas, Gloves, Dolls, Toys Games, Novelties, Books, Cards,

And almost no end of nice appropriate gifts for every one—large assortments to select from.

Ladies' White Handkerchiefs—100 various patterns—scalloped, embroidered—hemstitched, embroidered,—lace edge—kinds you'd expect to be 15 to 25c each

12½c each.

See what a nice Umbrella we sell for a dollar.

Now's the time to get ready for Christmas.

BOGGS & BUHL,

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SORE MOUTH.

This is an extremely painful disease, often lasting for weeks when only the ordinary remedies are used. Those who have suffered from Sore Mouth can best understand the value of a remedy by the use of which the worst case of Sore Mouth is

INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

This is just what Tonsiline, that wonderful Sore Throat remedy, does. Not only does the first dose give relief, but again a very few doses are given the worst Sore Mouth is

CURED.

Read what a well-known citizen of East Palestine, O., says about Tonsiline:

EAST PALESTINE., O., Jan. 8, 1896.

The Tonsiline Co.

During the past 18 years I have frequently suffered from a very severe and painful form of Ulcerated Sore Mouth. Tonsiline is the only remedy I have ever found that is a sure and quick cure for this most distressing ailment.

Tonsiline works like magic, relieving at once, and curing very quickly. I have also used Tonsiline in my family for Croup and Sore Throat and can freely commend it as a needed family remedy

G. H. ALLCORN.

25 and 50 Cents, at all Druggists.

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Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr Williams's Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c and $1 per box. Williams M'f'g Co., prop's, Cleveland, O.

For sale by Z T Baltzly, Massillon, O

Mat cutting a specialty, all the new colors in mat board, green, blue, grey, sepia, brown, gold, white etc., Babney's

LET CUBA ALONE.

The President's Message as Read in Congress.

GIVE SPAIN MORE TIME.

Redeemed Greenbacks Should Not Be Paid Out Again Except For Gold.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII FAVORED.

National Banks Should Be Required to Redeem Their Notes In Gold—The Tariff Deficit Referred to and the President Says That Economy In Appropriations Should Be Observed—He Thinks That Any Recognition of the Insurrectionary Government In Cuba Would Be Unwarranted at Present. Reciprocity Negotiations Progressing. International Arbitration Treaty Urged. Will Uphold and Extend the Civil Service System—The Pacific Railroads. Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The president's message to congress is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the fifty-fifth congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgement to a beneficent providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken. A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed the realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They effect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of this congress which closed during July last enacted important legislation, and while its effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required and the people, satisfied with its operations and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

Views on the Currency.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of $728,768,447.41. On the 1st of January, 1879, these immunities had been reduced to $44,783,496.88 Of our interest bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was $2,332,531,208. On the 1st day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to $585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of $1,747,494,108. The interest bearing debt of the United States on the 1st day of December, 1897, was $847,365,620 The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of $346,681,016 of United States notes, $107,795,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, $378,961,504 of silver certificates and $61,929,761 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

Many Plans Proposed.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good, good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money—that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $100,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given it will continue to do

Recommendations Regarding Cuba.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest; growing dissent; an effort toward a large enjoyment of liberty and self control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare, and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1860 various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government. The revolution which began in 1868 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified to its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to the bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by General Grant were refused and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and increased injury to American interests, beside throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

Rules of Civilized War Ignored.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans.

The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest apprehensions. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief the answer read: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country."

Then only could Spain act in the promised direction of her own motion and after her own plans. The early policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish arms were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in or about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. Thus by the free exercise of Spanish will and without a thought of starvation as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It was utterly lawful as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Protested Against Spanish Cruelty.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last 22 prisoners, citizens of the United States had been given their freedom.

For the relief of our own citizens suffering because of the conflict the aid of congress was sought in a special message and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

The instruction given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously enquire if the time was not ripe when Spain of her own volition moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony.

It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored.

Conciliatory Reply From Spain.

It so chanced that the consideration of this offer, addressed to the same Spanish administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Between the departure of General Woodford, the new envoy, and his arrival in Spain the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta. The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply effected by the war in Cuba, and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time.

To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba, while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality; the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration. To accomplish this the present government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish cortes, with the aid of Cuban senators and deputies, to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt.

Should Let Spain Alone.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well nigh reclaimed; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that by force of arms the new and ample reforms very early and complete pacification is hoped for.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and therewithal the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States. Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States as Spain understands them is presented with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command to perform its full duty according to the law of the nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

What This Country Should Do.

Of the untried measures there remains only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end of the war by proposing a national compromise between the insurgents and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression. Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous 10 years' struggle and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two houses of congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the house of representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch it behooves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the received code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of December 7, 1875, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba and it may be wholesome now to recall them. At that time a ruinous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which called for the expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, continued unabated. Desolation and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously effecting the commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of proximity and larger trade and intercourse. At that juncture General Grant uttered these words, which now as then sum up the elements of the problem.

What Grant Said on Cuba.

"A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensive, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights to the parties to the contest. In a former measure to congress I had occasion to consider this question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the lawful dignity of war. * * * it is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false light which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war."

Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motive; I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other states, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it.

The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest.

Against Granting Belligerent Rights.

Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right.

Such a recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by the treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and gulf states, and between all of them and the states on the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two nations. There can be little doubt as to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to further augurate the possibilities of such a result by measures of questionable right or expediency, or by any indiscretion.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniencies and possible dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a mixed recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of the national neutrality. Such recognition will not confer upon either party to the conflict a status not before possessed or affect the relations or rights of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality, which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motive. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring state. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclamant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and can not expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights as defined by public law to each party in our ports disfavors would be imposed on both, which, while nominally equal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba, her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their own domain could not hope to create a parallel; while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now, with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

Recognition Now Universe.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war.

For these reasons, I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty the executive will take it.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer seek to drive the Cubans to the shore the alternative of taking to the thickets or succumbing in misery that now prevails, be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self controlled administration, shall yet conserve and maintain the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by mercenary self expectancy.

The first acts of the new government lie in those honorable paths. The policy of cruel reprisal and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander, broad clemency is preferred. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency.

Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba, of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that act on will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion, nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and to humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

Annexation of Hawaii Recommended.

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last, I laid before the senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty. The senate, having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message, because the necessary action of the congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations, through three-quarters of a century, has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands, and their intimate commercial dependency upon this country. At the same time, it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands, and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian state

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the senate and president of the republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relations thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the federal laws to the territory or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation if need be of the labor system therein, are all matters which the treaty has wisely delegated to the congress.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self-rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation, will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people who after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity, fulfill the obligations of self governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our body politic.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of the Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate, and on the other hand has sought no intervention in that matter, further than to evince its kindliest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign states in interest as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehension at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this government, and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy yards for the repair and care of our large number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class, which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship for the Pacific coast, where at present there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there are three in commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense.

Alaska Needs Attention.

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority in the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

The startling though possibly exaggerated report from the Yukon river country of the

(Continued on last page.)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

HOW TO CIRCUMVENT RATS.

Methods That Are Practiced With More or Less Success by Farmers.

An unusual interest has been aroused in the destruction of rats this season because of the great number found in cornerib and in the vicinity of poultry houses. The loss from this source has been considerable, to say nothing of the annoyance. American Agriculturist calls attention to some of the more successful methods practiced for their extermination. If trouble in cornerib is to be avoided next year, set the buildings on posts 18 inches high, and around the top tack a strip of old tin or invert a tin pan and place it over the top of the post. This will not always keep them out, but will do much toward preventing their entrance.

Where cribs are on the ground and have been undermined by these pests a number of methods of getting rid of them, more or less successful, have been suggested. If a well trained ferret and a good rat dog can be secured, great numbers can be killed in a short time. The ferret will go into the holes under the crib and run out the rats, which can then be dispased of by means of the dog or guns. After the rats have been well cleaned out by this means they seldom return or at least not for a long time.

In closed bins, where carbon bisulphide can be used, they can be got rid of in a short time. Merely place an open dish full of the chemical on top of the grain and permit it to evaporate. It will permeate every point and kill all living creatures. In using the bisulphide remember that it is very inflammable, and all lights and fires must be kept away from the building while it is being applied.

During the last few years rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs, mice and rats have been killed by catching one of the animals and inoculating it with a virus prepared especially for this purpose. Release the animal, and it will spread contagion among all the rats on the place, often resulting in clearing a farm. This virus can be obtained from large drug stores and is good for use from 10 to 13 days after it has been put up. If the animal cannot be caught to be inoculated, the virus may be mixed with food and fed to the rats, when it will take effect in the same way. The advantage of this virus is that while it is death to rodents it does not affect domestic animals or human beings. In this it has a great advantage over strychnine, rough on rats, etc., according to the authority quoted.

Winter Irrigation.

On the plains the winter and early spring months are usually dry, and the soil is sometimes almost as devoid of moisture at the opening of spring as during subsequent droughts. This powdery soil is easily worked, and some have thought it in favorable condition for the reception of seed, and that copious watering later would be sufficient to insure the full benefit of irrigation. But disappointments have sometimes resulted, scarcely better crops being realized than where no water was applied artificially. On the other hand, where similar soil has been thoroughly moistened by the late winter or early spring rains, or by winter irrigation, the fertility of the soil has been amply demonstrated. "Whatever may be the explanation of the fact," says Cowgill in his irrigation papers, "it has been found by observant irrigators of the plains that winter irrigation thoroughly done serves very well the double process of fertilizing and moistening."

Mr. Perry states that after eight years' experiments he has best average results when he thoroughly saturates the soil to a depth of two or three feet during the fall or winter or very early spring, and then has cultivated his crops on this land without subsequent irrigation.

Producing Humus.

At the Minnesota station it has been found that cow manure, green clover and meat scraps produce valuable forms of humus, rich in nitrogen. The humus produced is capable of combining with the phosphoric acid and potash of the soil to form humates. Forest fires may cause a loss of 75 per cent of the total nitrogen of the soil. The practice of burning over new land is sometimes carried to such an extent as to injure the permanent crop producing power. Soils which stand in need of humus are sandy and sandy loam soils which have been cultivated a number of years to corn, potatoes and small grains, without the use of stable manures or the proper rotation of crops.

Manuring Winter Grain.

There is no better time to top dress winter grain than late fall. If it is done after the ground is frozen, it will be all the better. The loose soil will not only poach less, but the manure lying over its frozen surface will prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which is more trying to winter grain than is continued cold weather. Besides, if the winter grain field is seeded with clover in the spring, as it always should be, the top dressing of manure will be just what the young clover needs to give it protection early and make it grow vigorously later in the season.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Roots.

In feeding roots run them through some kind of a cutter that will chop them sufficiently fine to prevent any possibility of choking farm animals. They are especially valuable for sheep and dairy cows, but can be fed to almost any kind of farm stock with profit during cold weather, when succulent feed is scarce. In connection with other feeds cows can be given as much as 20 pounds a day.—American Cultivator.

FLAX GROWING.

Growing Flax For the Linen Industry In the Northwest.

The announcement of the discovery of methods and machinery for the successful decortication of flax fiber recalls the fact that more than 1,000,000 acres of flax are grown in the northwest for seed and that the fiber is almost entirely wasted. This is one of the wastes for which American agriculture has been famous, like the burning of straw when wheat was almost the exclusive product and the rotting of cotton seed, which now brings $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 per annum. J. R. Dodge in this connection writes as follows to Prairie Farmer:

The time for such tolerance is now past. The economies and utilization of byproducts which enable manufacturers to live and even meat packers to thrive must be adopted by farmers. Even before this discovery experimenters in flax fiber produced from the rough, uncared for flax straw a material worth $100 per ton. A more careful method of harvesting and curing which will keep the straw straight will add very much to the value of this coarse fiber. Another improvement, an American adaptation of the Belgian and Russian modes of cultivation for the production of seed and a really valuable textile product together, will still more increase the value of the material and the profit of flax growing. A larger quantity of seed, a change in the mode of cultivation, some improved medium and labor saving process and acquired skill in manipulation will be among the means of attaining this desirable end.

Already experiment is active and invention rife in this direction. In Minnesota a good beginning has been made, and in other states experimenters are at work. A national association with members in several states has been organized for the development of the production of flax fiber, both fine and coarse, to furnish the material for the development of a linen industry in the United States. From Washington, which enjoys a model climate for producing fine flax, a quantity of crude flax was last month sent to Belfast for treatment and yielded a fiber worth $250 per ton. Very good fiber has also been produced in Michigan. In Europe this material is becoming scarcer. The pressure upon ample soils for food production is increasing there. As the south is looked to for cotton the north is beginning to be appealed to for fine flax. As the south has increased its cotton spindles 445,341 in a year the north has made an increase of only 100,000, and eastern manufacturers are talking of converting cotton into linen mills, so fierce is the competition in coarse cottons, but fiber is scarce in Europe, and no great development of the linen industry can come without a concurrent development of the flax fiber industry in the United States.

The northern belt of states from Michigan to Washington is well adapted to flax growing for fiber, and textile material to supplement the cotton of the tier of gulf states should be the basis of a new manufacturing industry and a source of wealth to the farmers of the northern border. Like cotton, wool and silk, linen is one of the great textiles for clothing supply.

The Valuable White Pine.

A writer in The American Agriculturist pays this tribute to the white pine: "For all trees for all soils and all locations the white pine seems the best. From low bottom land to sandy hilltop, on heavy clay or prairie loam, it will thrive and always make the best of its environment. If crowded till some of its branches smother and die, it sheds off the dead, useless limbs and rounds out the scarred trunk. Wound the pine, and its resinous juice runs out healing and protecting balm until time covers it with a new growth.

"Planted in a close row it forms a splendid wind break for the drive or orchard or building. In a solid clump the cold blasts of winter and the excessive heat of summer are alike tempered and made agreeable to men, while every breath drawn here is laden with soothing, healing, resinous odors. Planted singly no tree surpasses it in majestic strength. When the trees mature, the harvest is a rich one."

Celery For Market.

Under ordinary circumstances good celery always finds ready sale, usually at fair prices, though not always at prices the grower would like to receive. It should be bright and well blanched, rusty and spindling heads always being neglected when the supply is good. The localities in which it is grown use various sized boxes, the essentials being a flat package tightly packed. A box holding from 6 to 12 dozen seems to meet with most favor.

Mere Mention.

North Dakota.—Agricultural college, Fargo, J. H. Worst president. The winter course in agriculture begins Jan. 3 and continues three months.

It is asserted that the farmers' experiments with sugar beets in Indiana are very satisfactory.

Last summer Thomas A. Williams was engaged in the northwestern section of the United States collecting seeds of the different grasses, as well as studying the wild plants of that region for the purpose of ascertaining if any could be cultivated as forage plants.

"The Ohio climate is all right for alfalfa," writes an Ohio farmer.

It is told that the Australian saltbush is a valuable plant for alkali soils and for all regions subject to periodic drought.

The general experience of orchardists on the plains favors winter irrigation.

The experiment station at Fargo shows by feeding tests that instead of sending sheep to eastern markets direct from grass it will pay to give them a grain finish.

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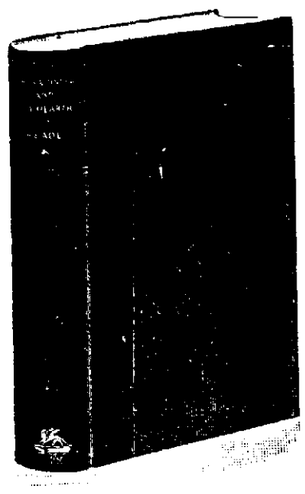

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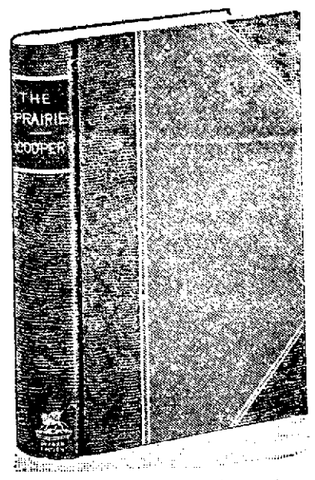

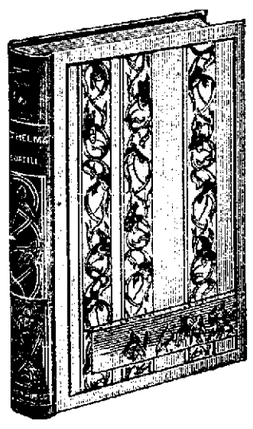

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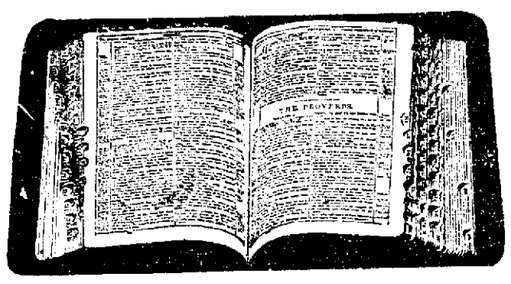

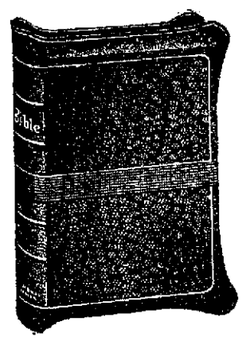

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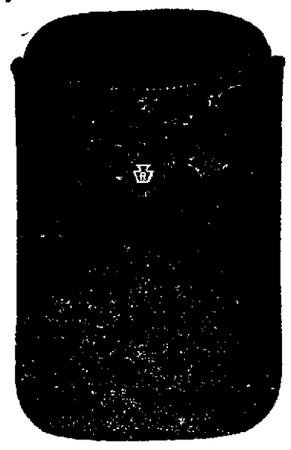

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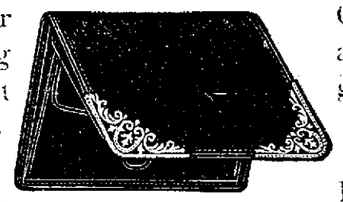

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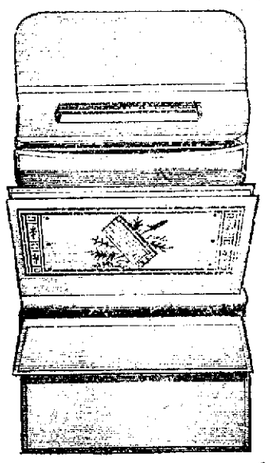

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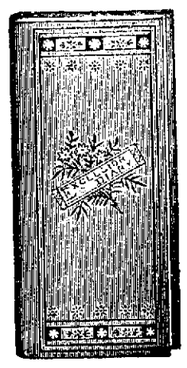

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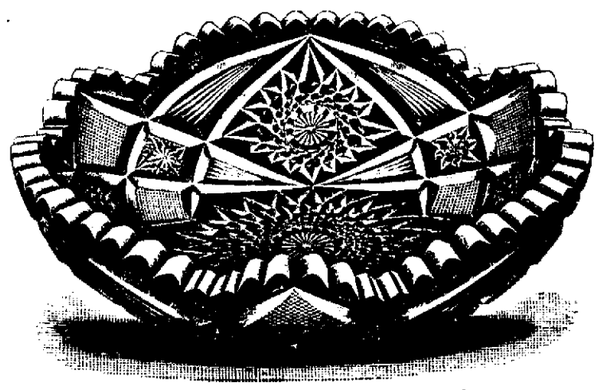

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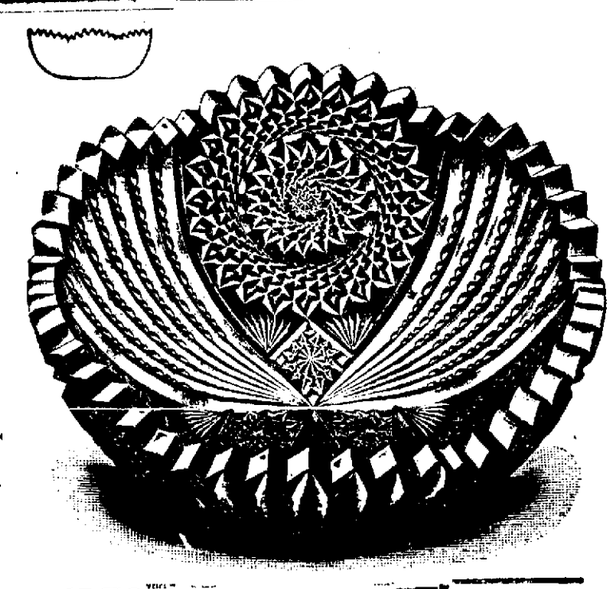

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DIVIDING THE EXPENSE.

Trial Costs Would Themselves Do a Great Deal of Ditching.

DOMINICK TYLER AGAIN FREE.

The Circuit Court Grants a Stay of Sentence and the Old Man Is Released From Jail For the Time Being—Today's Marriage Licenses.

CANTON, Dec. 6.—The costs in the Fox lake ditch appeal case, which was heard last week by Judge Wise in probate court, will aggregate approximately $600. This sum will be paid jointly by Stark and Wayne county. Although the Fox lake ditch project was defeated in the recent trial, the effort to lower the lake by drainage has not been abandoned. A plan to reopen an old ditch, at comparatively little cost to either county, is being favorably discussed, and local petitions are being circulated.

The circuit court has granted a stay of sentence in the case of Ohio vs. Dominick Tyler, and this morning Mr. Tyler was released from jail. Judge McCarty fixed the bond at $1,500.

John Owen, who was sentenced last week to the penitentiary for three years for larceny, was taken to Columbus by Sheriff Doll, this morning.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Struble and Susan Way, of Bolivar, and John Hide and Minnie Mirre, of Canton.

An Autograph Collection.

One of the largest collections of autographs in Connecticut is owned by William L. Ransom of Litchfield. In his selection he has confined himself mainly to the pen written letters and portraits of the members of the provincial congress, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the presidents of the United States, senators and congressmen, supreme court officials and famous army and navy officials. He has the autographs of every president. Mr. Ransom found that Andrew Johnson's autograph was the most difficult to secure, from the fact that Johnson wrote little, and, when he did write, used a lead pencil as a quill.—New York Tribune.

Free of Charge to Sufferers.

Cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, coughs and Colds. They do not ask you to buy before trying. This will show you the great merits of this truly wonderful remedy, and show you what can be accomplished by the regular size bottle. This is no experiment, and would be disastrous to the proprietors, did they not know it would invariably cure. Many of the best physicians are now using it in their practice with great results, and are relying on it in most severe cases. It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

The Coming Woman

who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the goood old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from Lame Back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c per bottle. Z. T. Baltzly.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Pictures Tell the Story

Of how everything looks in South Dakota as the result of the great crops of the last three years. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has had photographs taken of actual farm scenes in South Dakota, and has had them reproduced in an attractive eight-page illustrated circular, which it is distributing free of cost to all who are looking for new homes in the most favorable section of the Middle Northwest. Send your address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or to W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

California in 3 Days.

via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. No change of cars. All meals served in dining cars. Two trains daily, with first-class and tourist sleepers. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday to California and Oregon. For rates and other information ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write, C. Traver, T. P. A., Frank Irish, T. P. A., Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Or W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

A Pennsylvania Change.

Change of schedule on Pennsylvania lines, taking effect at 7 a. m., November 28th. Trains are due to leave Massillon as follows:

East bound.	West bound.
*No. 8, 2:18 a. m.	†No. 31, 9:22 a. m.
†No. 32, 7:50 a. m.	*No. 9, 10:38 a. m.
*No. 4, 1:01 p. m.	*No. 3, 5:40 p. m.
*No. 6, 1:46 p. m.	*No. 15, 9:40 p. m.
†No. 20, 9:03 p. m.	

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

New W. & L. E. Schedule.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 28th, passenger trains will arrive and depart from the W. & L. E. station, Massillon, on the following schedule:

EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
No. 7.....6:05 a. m.	No. 2..... 5:05 a. m.
No. 1.....1:15 p. m.	No. 6 ...12:20 p. m.
No. *5.....8:40 p. m.	No. *8... 7:20 p. m.

* Stops here.
All trains daily.

THE CLOVE TREE.

How the Buds Are Prepared For the Uses of Commerce.

The clove tree is a native of the Molucca islands and belongs to the far-spread family of myrtles. It is a tall, very handsome evergreen, with ovate, oblong leaves and purplish flowers, arranged in corymbs on short jointed stalks. The flowers are produced in great profusion, and when they appear, which is at the beginning of the rainy season, they are in the form of elongated, greenish buds. These unexpanded buds are the cloves of commerce, which derive their name from the Spanish word clavo, "a nail," so called from the real or fancied resemblance of the bud to a nail.

Sometimes the clove fruit appears in commerce in a dried state, under the name of "mother cloves." It has an odor and flavor similar to cloves, but is much weaker.

The flower buds are beaten from the tree and are dried by the smoke of wood fires and afterward by the sun. If the buds remain on the trees, the calices gradually swell, the embryo seeds enlarge and the pungent properties of the cloves are to a great degree dissipated.

Cloves consist of two parts, a round head, which is, in fact, the flower rolled up inclosing a number of small filaments, and the four points that surround the flower and form the flower cup of the unripe seed vessel. When they are soaked for a short time in hot water the flowers soften and readily unroll, so that all of the parts may be seen.

The entire clove tree is highly aromatic, and the foot stalks of the leaves have nearly the same pungent quality as the calyx of the flower.—Philadelphia Times.

LIGHTNING BUGS.

Taken For the Enemy's Fire, They Led to a Pitched Battle.

G. H. Bell, a prominent merchant of Liberty, Neb., told an interesting story of how a swarm of lightning bugs caused a shot and shell engagement between two armies during the late war.

"I was a member of the Twenty-fifth Ohio regiment," said Mr. Bell, "and Mr. G. W. Harris, whom I met on my visit here, was with the Fifty-fifth Tennessee. I just discovered that we fought each other one night in May, 1864, at New Hope Church, Ga. Lightning bugs in Georgia are more plentiful than watermelons in August by several millions to the square mile, and on more than one occasion they gave us trouble.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning as the two armies lay in their respective works, 400 yards apart, a nest of bugs hove in sight, as we afterward learned. The armies were too close for pickets. Suddenly there was a flash of light. Each side thought the other had opened fire in some mysterious way, and we began to shoot. We blazed away at one another for an hour or more and Bedlam reigned with shot and shell. The timber between the lines was all killed as if belted with an ax. Fortunately no lives were lost.

"It was only the other day that I learned the extent of the damage caused by that swarm of lightning bugs. I asked Harris how long his side was firing and he said until their ammunition gave out. We were in the same fix, and if it hadn't been for our poverty in this respect that engagement would have been terribly fatal."—St. Louis Republic.

Certain Irish Stories.

A Roman deacon was sent for to baptize a baby. In the cabin he could find no water but there was a pot of tea. "Tea," he reasoned, "contains water, the rest is but accident," and proceeded to pour out a cup. But it was strong, even to blackness, so he went in search of water and having found some, watered the tea down to a more reasonable color christened the baby with it, and reported the circumstance as a case of conscience, to his superior. It had not occurred to him, having found the water, to use it by itself.

Here is a tutor's letter of condolence to a bereaved parent. This was unkindly attributed to Oxford. The tutor wrote, "I am sincerely grieved to hear the sad news of your son's death, but I must inform you he would have had to go down in any case, as he had failed to satisfy the examiners in classical moderations.

One other story, I may add here, as it serves to illustrate a certain disparity often noticeable between Saxon and Celtic word values, and also the way in which Irish orators discount their own rhetoric. A home ruler was haranguing on English terrorism, and after drawing a horrid picture of babies speared on the points of bayonets etc., he concluded. "It that's your civilization, you may keep it. I call it most improper."—Cornhill Magazine.

Life.

Life has no other origin than life itself, and this is one of the great truths which the labors of pathologists and biologists of the present century have established beyond the possibility of a doubt. If the life that is taken from life is taken from a highly developed life, so will be the wife that is taken. My earnest hope and belief is that the final mystery of life the key to life, the principle which keeps life alive, will be solved by the biologists before all the members of the present congress are dead.—Professor Virchow to International Congress at Moscow, Aug. 19, 1897.

Remarkable Mirages.

The Sudan expedition while engaged in laying the new Nile railway saw some remarkable mirages. From a distance the men appeared to be working in a beautiful lake and on all sides were to be seen lakes beautifully wooded hills, ships and cascades. When looked at through fieldglasses the illusion was heightened rather than diminished.

DOES SHE LOVE ME?

Does she love me? That is Greek—
Far too deep for me to know.
Do the sweet lips say, "I speak
From the heart's deep overflow?
Can I tell each gentle sigh
Is the breath of answering love?
Are the glances of her eye
Forged by Cupid or by Jove?
Only this to me is known—
That I love her, her alone.
Only this I clearly see—
She is more than earth can be
And full half of heaven to me.

Does she love me? Do I know
Christ has risen from the tomb?
Or where roses, when they blow,
Get their color and perfume?
Faith would have no mission here,
Hope would still in heaven be,
If I did not trust the dear
Pledges of her love for me.
Though I cannot prove it mine
By an algebraic sign,
Yet, as love divinely grows,
It believes and feels and knows.
Thus through soul and every sense
Her true love gives evidence,
And I clear and clearer see
She is more than earth can be
And full half of heaven to me.
—Charles M. Dickinson.

A WOMAN'S WIT.

She Braved Her Husband's Anger and Boosted Him to Success.

"Know him?" asked one of the two men talking at the corner as he nodded toward a handsome old gentleman just passing by. "No? Well, sir, that's Dr. Blank, the noted surgeon. I've known him ever since we used to frequent the same swimming hole. Just how long that was before the war I'm not going to say. He beat me in the race for the girl that he married, and if he hadn't the chances are that the doctor would still be driving, night and day, over a little back county, attending to a practice that couldn't pay if it wanted to.

"When they were back there in the woods and he was performing operations that no other member of the profession had thought of undertaking, she gathered from the talk of friendly doctors in the same section that he was original, daring and successful. She begged him to advertise his abilities, but he sternly rebuked her for asking him to transgress the ethics of the profession.

"But you know how it is when a bright woman sets her head. The doctor's office was a shabby little den without carpet, window shades, pictures or anything else but the plainest furniture. He resisted all her efforts to change this. One evening he came home from a 36 hours' stay with a patient to find that office so transformed in velvet carpet, tapestries and pictures that he flatly declined to enter it. His wife was away on a visit. Men had been there, done the work and disappeared. There were no bills, the home merchants knew nothing, and the doctor was so mad that he advertised everything for sale. The thing was told in the local papers as a huge joke, and incidentally there were related some of the stories of how he took people apart and put them together again. City papers copied and city doctors ridiculed. This riled Blank. He proved that he had worked greater wonders than were credited to him, and he was famous. The means and the end were the work of the little woman who had figured them out before giving a secret commission to furnish that office."—Detroit Free Press.

Herrmann and the Cheat.

A characteristic story is told of Herrmann. The incident took place at a well known London club, where ecarte was one of the favorite games indulged in for stakes by no means insignificant. It was observed that on these occasions a certain member almost invariably rose a considerable winner. At length so marked became the good fortune of this member that another determined to probe the matter to the bottom. One evening, accordingly, at his own rooms, he introduced Herrmann under a false name to a select party of the members, among whom figured the suspected one. At the close of the night's amusement, when the guests had departed, the host turned to the conjurer and demanded his opinion. "Not a doubt of it," replied Herrmann, "our friend cheats, but exactly how I can't say yet. Give me another chance." A second meeting was subsequently arranged, and play began. Suddenly Herrmann, looking straight at the supposed culprit, exclaimed, "Where did you get that king?" "Where?" replied the other. "Out of the pack, of course." "Impossible, my dear sir," retorted Herrmann, "for I happen to have all the four kings here," and thereupon he calmly drew them from his sleeve and laid them on the table.—St. James Gazette.

Dress Reform For Babies.

The latest invention in the dress reform for babies, which is rapidly becoming more popular, is that all the garments can be put on at once. The first garment is a princess slip of fine flannel or crepeline, made with high neck and long sleeves. The next is a sleeveless garment of nearly the same shape and material, and last comes the nainsook dress. All three fasten together at the back with three buttons. The abdominal band is sheer and not tight, and the feet are left bare.

His Pertinent Question.

He had taken his punishment like a little man and for some time afterward had been buried in thought.

"Mamma," he said finally.

"Well, Willie?"

"Do you really spank me because you love me so much?"

"That's the reason I punish you, Willie."

"And don't you love papa at all?"—Chicago Post.

In a London paper a young married woman of title asks £1,000 for the discharge of the duties of a chaperon for the space of three months.

No fewer than 7,633 patents on kitchen utensils have been taken out at Washington.

Size of the Brain.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science at its annual meeting took up among other things the study of the structure of human brains. It comments on the manner in which the human anatomy is specialized in order to give grace and motion. These peculiarities to a great extent wanting in the lower animals. The marked superiority of the brain over the fore paw of any creature is dwelt upon. The brain comes in for special study. It is said that the brains of boys weigh more at their birth than those of girls and that men of great intellectual power have brains that weigh 55 or 60 ounces, while brains of imbeciles may not weigh over 30 ounces. While this may be and probably is true, the question arises as to whether quantity is the thing to be sought after in the brain. Many of our intellectual giants have been exceedingly small men, with heads that could by no possibility contain a 60 ounce brain.

We live far above the level where power, ability and greatness can be measured with a pocket rule, a tapeline or a pair of scales. Quality so far outranks quantity that it is not to be mentioned in the same connection. By ingenuity, deftness and forethought a man may perform prodigies of labor without the exercise of as much muscle as other men would employ in doing a tithe of the work. It would be interesting if the British association would give us the exact size, weight, etc., of the brains of noted individuals by name. Generalization is very well, but there are a great many thinking persons who would like to know how many men have brains that weigh 60 ounces.—New York Ledger.

Pullman's Giant Passenger.

There was one story of his career that Mr. Pullman used to tell with manifest delight.

One night, going out of Chicago, a long, lean, ugly man, with a wart on his cheek, came into the depot. He paid George M. Pullman 50 cents, and half a berth was assigned him. Then he kicked off his boots, which were of surprising length, turned into the berth, and, having an easy conscience, was sleeping like a healthy baby before the car left the depot. Along came another passenger and paid his 50 cents. In two minutes he was back at George Pullman.

"There's a man in that berth of mine," said he hotly, "and he's about ten feet high. How am I going to sleep there. I'd like to know? Go and look at him."

In went Pullman—and too. The tall, lank man's knees were under his chin, his arms were stretched across the bed, and his feet were stored comfortably—for him. Pullman took him until he awoke, and then told him if he wanted the whole berth he would have to pay $1.

"My dear sir," said the tall man, "a contract is a contract. If you had you to telegraph to a friend, he knows not where, he will call in an electro-magnetic voice, which will be heard loud by him who has the electro-magnetic ear, but will be silent to every one else. He will call, 'Where are you?' and the reply will come loud to the man with the electro-magnetic ear, 'I am at the bottom of the coal mine, or crossing the Andes, or in the middle of the Pacific.' Or, perhaps, no voice will come at all, and he may then expect the friend is dead. Think what that will mean. Think of the calling which goes on from room to room, then think of that calling when it extends from pole to pole—a calling quite audible to him who wants to hear, absolutely silent to him who does not."

Nicaraguan Canal Commission Sails.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Nicaraguan canal commission, about to go to Greytown on the first duty of constructing a canal across Nicaragua, has sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard, on the United States gunboat Newport, direct for Greytown.

A $250,000 Fire.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Fire destroyed $250,000 worth of property in Allegheny Sunday. The flames were confined to the plant of Julius Delong, manufacturer of hair felt and carpet lining, on Concord street.

Probably Perished In a Storm.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Dec. 6.—James Murray, who carries the mail from this city to Horse Creek postoffice, has been lost in the storm, and has very probably perished with cold. Searching parties are out.

A HEALTHY WIFE

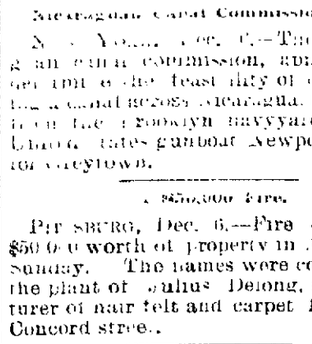
Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

The following from MRS. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans., shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice, the treatment advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh and have better health than I have had for the past ten years."



After using which you

A SERIOUS EVIL

Demanding of Brain Workers —A Worthy Ally is Found in

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER

Many of the most learned, skillful and brightest men and women of our day are cut short in their usefulness by exhausted nervous energy. That is to say, in their close application an unusual amount of nervous energy is spent without the corresponding accumulation to take its place. This is to be regretted, as the world cannot afford to lose their usefulness. Recent development from Dr. Wheeler's life study on the subject of the nerves has produced a remedy for this evil; and those fortunate enough to avail themselves of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer have had a renewal of nervous energy, and health restored. A notable instance is that of Manly W. Burtch, superintendent of Welch Folding Bed Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. A man of unusual mental ability, who unfortunately, broke down with nervous trouble. The use of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer soon accumulated nervous energy, as stated in his letter below:

"I take great value in testifying to the value of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, which I have personally tested, so that I know whereof I speak. My work, during the busy season, is very trying on the nerves; but after taking your Nerve Vitalizer a few times, I felt as if I could, if necessary, do two days' work in one. I hope others may be benefited, as I have been, by Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer." Signed, Manly W. Burtch.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and all druggists.

ANTI-LIQUOR is a cure for drunkenness, which can be given at home, with or without the knowledge of the drinker, and will completely stop the desire for liquor. Women can secretly administer Anti-Liquor and effect cures. It is perfectly harmless. Mailed with full directions in a plain sealed wrapper on receipt of price ONE DOLLAR.
SALT SPRINGS CHEMICAL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
Full information gladly mailed free.

Lightning Hot Drops—
What a Funny Name!
Very True, but it Kills All Pain—
Sold Everywhere, Every Day—
Without Relief, There is No Pay!

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

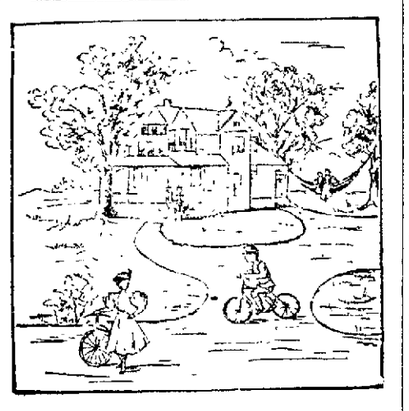
the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.



LOTS OF COMFOR

In a house of your own. Our arrangements make it easy for you to get one. Think over the advantages of being a property owner instead of merely paying rent. Come and see us and we will tell you how to do it.

James R. Dunr

Stone Block

Tea Clubs

We will interest you. Send us your address on a Postal Card.

AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEN YOU WANT

Hardware

No matter how much or how little it will be to your interest to call on,

J. J. RIPPLE,

Before buying.

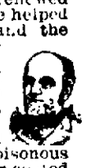
25 West Main Street, - - Massillon, O.

W. E. YOST, Manager.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.



BAR-BEN is the result of over 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of man and woman. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. **BAR-BEN** is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature lost vitality, **BAR-BEN** is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any one who undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us $1.00 for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

Drs. Barton and Benson,
Suite 38 Public Sq., Cleveland, O.
Insist on getting the genuine
BAR-BEN
It strengthens the nerves.
A 60 dose box for 50 cents.
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.
For sale by

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill, and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street, Massillon.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $250,000 each. They are equipped with all the very modern conveniences annunciators, call rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, Soo, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Mackinac. The palatial equipment and luxurious fare on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

$2.50 by land to Buffalo

ALSO DAILY LINE BETWEEN

Cleveland & Toledo

Via "C. & E. LINE."

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York"

DAILY TIME TABLE.

Sunday Included May 30 to October 3.
Lv Cleveland 7:00 p. m. Lv Buffalo 7:30a.m
Ar. Buffalo 7:30 p. m. Ar. Cleveland 7:30a.m
Central Standard Time

Take the "C. & E. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1000 Islands or any Eastern or Canadian Point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet. For further information ask your nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address,

W. F. HERMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen. Manager,
CLEVELAND, O.

Fortunes have and will be made in the.....

KLONDYKE

The Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

Is offering you an opportunity to become interested in the wonderful

GOLD FIELDS,

Without the hardship that the actual miner will have.

The Rush Next Spring Will Be Tremendous.

Our Company is interested in **transportation**, in furnishing **food and merchandise supplies** and in **actual Mining.**

In all of these ventures **money will be made** by investing in the stock of the

Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

You are sure of a legitimate profit from its transportation department.

You are sure of a legitimate profit from our merchandising stores and warehouses.

And you have a chance that always wins with a powerful and wealthy Company in **mining with improved methods** that are beyond the individuals.

Hence we say confidently

You cannot afford to let this opportunity go by.

Do not invest more than you can afford, but invest what you can and you will feel that you have acted prudently and wisely by availing yourself of the chance that has come unexpectedly and after a long period of depression.

Either enrich yourself and family, or, if your means are restricted, at least realize enough (if investment is sufficient) to buy a home. In the good old golden days of '49 you would have been compelled to drop your present occupation and incur the risk of life and health to get a chance of wealth which is now offered you from the investment of a small part of your savings in the gilt edged stock in this Company.

The incorporators, principal stockholders and directors have been selected from all walks of life and their reputation for integrity and solidity is world wide. A few of the names we give below is sufficient guarantee of the standing of the Company, to-wit:

Albert C. Blatz, Pres. Val. Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. **Wm. E. Mason**, U. S. Senator from Ill.; **D. G. Edwards** Pass. Traffic Mgr., C., H. & D. R. R., Cincinnati; **Frank A. Hecht**, of Chas Kaestner & Co., Chicago; **Chas. H. Rockwell**, T. Mgr., C. I. & L. R. R., Chicago; **W. C. Rinearson**, G. P. A., C. N. O. & T. P. R. R., Cincinnati; **B. W. Griffith**, Pres. First National Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.; **Fred A. Otte**, past 18 years with Shelby Bank, Shelbyville, Ind.; **J. M. Phillips**, Cashier First Nat'l Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.,

And hundreds of others equally strong.

Shares are offered at $1.00 each.

Par value, non-assessable, and will be offered for a limited time only.

Remember we will control and own our own large ocean boats, steamers and barges on the Yukon.

This investment is safe and far better paying than savings banks or any other investment offered to the public today.

Do not miss the opportunity. Send application for stock, accompanying the same with the amount of money you desire to invest, and stock will be sent you by return mail.

Address all communications, and make all moneys payable to

The Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

Fisher Building, Cor. Van Buren & Dearborn Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Send stamp for Alaska News which ... all information of Alaska.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

80 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

Dr. Robert Collyer has little time for the "new sayings of Christ." "What's true isn't new, and what's new isn't true," he says, and that pithy observation seems to include the best thought of all whose views on the subject are worth considering.

Mr. Pontius has been re-elected superintendent of the county workhouse, by the trustees of the institution, who are equally responsible with him for the prudent management of the fund they control If this is not a vindication of Mr. Pontius, it is an opportunity—an opportunity to adopt heroic measures, and cut expenditures to a point commensurate with the number of Stark county prisoners ordinarily supported at the workhouse.

The message of President McKinley flashed across the continent on Monday, is like its writer simple, strong and sensible. He advances three propositions: The currency is in need of reformation: the Cubans are entitled to political freedom and while the Spanish government is honestly trying to give that island a better form of government it would be unwise in the United States to take a hand in the proceedings: Hawaii should be annexed and a government established there that shall be just to the United States and just to the many elements of population on the islands. A pleasant literary flavor pervades the document. It is not too long, not too short and never tedious. It gives us another proof that a broad guage administration is at the head of things at Washington.

The question of Canadian reciprocity on even terms amounts to this: A nation of seventy millions constitutes a market worth a good deal more than a nation of five millions If we are to have a reciprocity treaty with our northern neighbors, the foregoing fact must be borne in mind, and proper advantage accorded to the United States As the Review of Reviews puts it: "It would no doubt be of considerable advantage to the manufacturers along our northern border to be able to sell their wares freely in Canada, but it is vital to the welfare of the Canadians to find a sale in the United States for their great surplus of agricultural products, and for the lumber in their forests. They have tried hard of late to open European markets, being a proud and plucky people, and have secured friendly assistance from English statesmen, but every Canadian knows that the markets which lie at their doors, right across the international boundary line, are worth far more to them than all the markets across the Atlantic."

The holiday shopping season is upon us, and the Massillonian with money to spend will be most sensible if he or she spends it here at home. Our stores are full of staple and seasonable things, and many counters are loaded down with objects selected with taste and appreciation which few city buyers possess. A dollar that is spent on sugar elephants in Cleveland is deposited in a Cleveland bank, and after the holidays Massillon has neither the dollar nor the elephant. On the other hand, if the sugar elephant is bought in Massillon, although it soon vanishes, the dollar goes chinking from hand to hand, and may settle a thousand dollars' worth of balances before it lodges in some thrifty stocking. A Massillon merchant who doesn't happen to have what the buyer wants can often order the desired article, and thus makes a fair commission without loss or inconvenience to his customer. Every consideration of prudence, fairness and self-protection demands that Massillonians should first exhaust the resources of their home market before buying abroad.

TRIBUTE FROM MRS. MILLER.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I desire to express my appreciation of the value of the want column of THE INDEPENDENT and at the same time publicly express my thanks to Mrs. Daniel Friend and daughter Frances, who so honorably replied to my advertisement. On the 29th ult, driving home from Navarre I dropped my hand bag containing my pocketbook and $40 in money. I did not discover my loss until I reached home. I could only hope that it might fall into honest hands. Such was the case. Through the medium of THE INDEPENDENT and the honesty of the above named ladies I am again in possession. Believing that such honesty should be publicly acknowledged would you kindly grant space for the same and oblige?

MRS. WM. G. MILLER.

OUR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I notice in THE INDEPENDENT of November 29 an article by "J. C. B." entitled "Improvement of Our Country Schools." He advises our state legislature to put forward two "glaring necessities," namely, supervision and more school months for our country schools. It is very evident that he is not posted on our existing school laws. The laws of Ohio will give to each township ten months' school provided the school boards and the people so desire it, but I think that eight or, at most, nine months are sufficient, as children would be better roaming the woods and fields and skipping among the flowers than to be caged up in school rooms during the hot summer months. If any legislation along this line is required, let it be to keep them out three or four months during the hot season. He says that country children are compelled to work at 13 years of age when they should be at school. This is a mistake, for in these modern times of improved farm machinery the work is about all done when school begins; besides, the same law which compels attendance in the city schools applies also to the country schools. Each township has a truant officer, who sees that the law is enforced.

He speaks of bad roads cutting down the average attendance in the country. This evil cannot be well averted unless we take Mr Coxey's plan of improving the roads, which recent developments have shown is not very popular, but good roods or bad, our sturdy country youth get there. We also have a law which provides for each township a graded high school, provided that the majority of the electors of the township so decide by vote. So I will say to J. C. B. that we have laws that will cover all the ills he complains of, except supervision. The question of supervision has been up in our legislature a number of times, but each time strong petitions were sent in against it, so that it never became a law. It seems that the people of Ohio have been watching our neighboring states that have supervision and so far have failed to see any superiority in their schools over those of Ohio, hence the opposition and the failure to become a law.

State School Commissioner Corson says that he would neither advise township or country supervision, but a compromise between the two, but would divide the county into districts and give each superintendent not more than thirty teachers. We have in Stark county about 200 country schools districts. This would provide for four superintendents. Allowing ten months school in a year would give us 200 school days in a year.

This would give each district four visits from the superintendent each year. Each superintendent would get not less than $400 a year. How the country schools of Stark county would be benefited to that amount, by each district being visited four times each year by a high priced superintendent I am at a loss to know, but in the meantime will ponder the matter over in silence and wonder until J. C. B. tells us how it can be done.

He says the county schools are very "inferior" to the city schools. If this is true I would like to ask the gentleman why all or nearly all the teachers in our country schools did not come from those superior city schools, the reverse is the truth: ninety per cent of the teacher in the country schools in Ohio today spent their school boy days in those "inferior" eight months country schools of Ohio. A large per cent of the primary teachers in our city schools did the same. And again there is not a state in the union that has turned out so many eminent men as Ohio; men who have filled eminent positions in the civil and military departments of our nation. Commencing with Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Sheridan and Alger our present Secretary of War, and a long list of other eminent men that would fill an entire column of THE INDEPENDENT, all of whom were school boys in those "inferior" eight months country schools.

J. W. E.,
Tuscarawas Township.

The Potato Market.

There is a strange state of affairs in the local potato market. A wholesaler says he will not sell a bushel to the grocers for less than 80 cents; a retailer offers his customers any quanity at 65 cents. "Its all wrong," said the wholesaler, yesterday, "and the grocers are losing money by it. I have 2,500 bushels stored away, and I expect to get a dollar for every bushel, and it will not be so very long yet either. I only wish I had the money to buy all that the grocers have on hand at 65 cents. Competition gets to be a terrible thing when a merchant can't sell at a profit of ten per cent."

A New Year's Gift Heralded.

The measureless popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the growth of more than a third of a century. As in the past, the coming new year will be ushered in by the appearance of a fresh Almanac, clearly setting forth the nature, uses and operation of this medicine of world wide fame. It is well worth perusal. Absolute accuracy in the astronomical calculations will, as before, be valuable characteristics, while the reading matter will include statistics, humor and general information, accompanied by admirably executed illustrations. The Almanac is issued from the publishing department of The Hostetter Company at Pittsburgh, and will be printed on their presses in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish. All druggists and country dealers furnish it without cost.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Dec 7, 1897:

LADIES.

Feeney Miss Agnes	Lutz Mrs. Jacob
Harper Miss Hopil	Shaw Mrs. Daisy

MEN.

Bolender G. K.	Fritz Charles
Brown W. R.	Hoben Clark
Chasman W.	Maag Jacob
Craig J. A.	McQuillen J. C.
Dunmore M.	Roberts P.
Ford Ben R.	Williams Bert
Wood Hon. E. L.	

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

THEIR CAR RUNS AWAY

Narrow Escape of Thirty Mine Workmen.

WHILE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES

In Some Manner Their Car Gets Beyond Control and Plunging into a Field, Stops Just Short of a Steep Embankment—Happily All Escape.

The car in which thirty workmen, including many Massillonians, are daily taken to and from the switch which they are building to the new Krause mine, west of the city, left the rails, while descending the grade to the main C., L. & W. tracks, south of town, Monday night. It ran for a considerable distance into a field, and stopped within two feet of a steep embankment. Had it fallen over many would have been seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

The momentum of the car was too great to permit any of the men to alight and turn the switch so that the main tracks could be reached, and consequently it ran over the "stub," which led it into the field. The car, which is the sleeping apartment of a score of Italians, is sidetracked every night near Navarre station, the Massillon men leaving it at the junction of the switch and the main line, and walking to town.

TALK ON EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Director Leeper Says Self-reliance is Taught in the Country Schools.

Mr. George C. Leeper, of the Perry township school board, brought a load of oats to town, on Moneay, and before returning found a few minutes in which to discuss educational matters with his city friends. "You say our country school instruction is not so thorough as that of the cities?" he said. "Well, that may be, but I want to tell you that in the district school the pupil acquires a certain self-reliance and independence with his book learning that counts for something, too, and perhaps that is why, with few exceptions, the men who amount to anything nowadays are products of the rural districts.

"One defect in our country schools is its system of reading exercises. There is not enough variety: the pupil gets to know the lesson of his reader by heart, and it is not the drill to him that it should be after that. Another weak point I will illustrate by saying that I knew a young man who, after spelling down the champions of many townships, wrote a letter that contained a half dozen errors. This, in a measure, might be attributed to carelessness, but much is also due to lack of practice in that sort of thing. Mathematics are our forte: in that particular branch of study the country schools certainly do excel."

NORTH LAWRENCE.

A Letter Full of Latest News and Gossip About People.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—William Carter was injured while in the mine Tuesday by falling rock. At this writing the extent of his injuries are not known..Wm. Treisch was home from Orrville Monday...Eight new desks were put in the primary department of our schools. This is indicative of our village's growth..J. P. Jones, state representative-elect, was in Canton Tuesday ..Mrs. Mock gave a tea party Monday evening. Among the guests were Miss Fannie Eyster, of Canton, Misses Mary Houriet, Hattie Pomerov, Ida Mock, Lily Brubaker, of Canal Fulton, C. B. Musser and Charles Reinoehl..N. R. Bowman & Co. have been awarded the contract by Jas. Mullins to build a barn at Klondike mine...Frank Brown and Geo. Myers shipped a lot of live stock on Tuesday.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOHN LEITER BRETZ.

The Rev. John Leiter Bretz, who died at Millersburg, Ind., on November 30, was the brother of L. F. Bretz, who resides east of the city, and was born in Massillon, June 27, 1852. His early days were spent on a farm, during which he had received a rudimentary education in the country schools. He entered the academy at Smithville, O., when 21 years of age, after which he taught school for eight months. He then entered upon a more thorough educational course in the Heidelberg college at Tiffin, and after seven years' study was ordained a minister of the Reformed church, his first charge being at Bluffton, Ind. Mr. Bretz leaves a wife and family.

A Chatty Wilmot Letter.

WILMOT, Dec. 7.—Miss Savanna Derfer has returned from a two months' visit with Indiana relatives..Among the sick at present are Fred Frank, Elijah Teeple and Fred Naumann and wife...The Rev. Mr. Cornwell and family attended the funeral of a relative near Ashland on Saturday..There was a Sunday school convention at Winesburg on Friday and Saturday. A few from this place attended....John Meese now receives a pension ...Preparations are being made by the different Sunday schools for the coming Christmas..Smedley and Resh are the new furniture manufacturers of Wilmot. Both are experienced workmen.

Keep them out—all those germs, the seeds of disease, that are trying day and night to get a foothold in your system. You can't do it unless your liver is active.

The very best medicine for the liver and the blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Take it when you're getting thin, or have pimples or eruptions, when you've no appetite and feel "run-down" (these are warning signals) —and you'll save yourself from serious illness.

All the very newest mouldings for framing pictures at Bahney's.

GEORGE AULTMAN INJURED.

He Sustains Shocking Injuries at Orrville, Monday Morning.

ORRVILLE, O., Dec. 6. George Aultman, while employed in Dr. E. B. Yager's dental rooms, was seized with a fainting spell today, and fell with his face on an alcohol lamp, from which the one side of his face was literally cooked, hair burnt from his head, and it is thought that he will lose the sight of one eye. His lips were terribly burned and swelled to an enormous size. This all happened while a man was in the dental chair and Mr. Aultman had just stepped into the private room. Mr. Aultman is the champion bicycle rider of Wayne county, and has held the medal for a number of years.

SUPT. PONTIUS AGAIN.

Elected Superintendent of the County Workhouse.

THE TRUSTEES STAND BY HIM.

Annual Meeting Held Today—The General Executive Head Succeeds in Getting Enough Votes to Slip in for Another Term in Spite of Late Criticism.

CANTON, Dec. 7—The directors of the Stark county workhouse in regular session in Canton re-elected J. W. Pontius superintendent for the ensuing year. Every member of the board was present and the vote when taken stood 6 to 4 in favor of Mr. Pontius. Later the election was made unanimous. The election of other officers was postponed until the January meeting. The election of Mr. Pontius who is a Democrat, was objected to by the Republican county committee and the board is Republican by one.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Report of the Visiting Committee on Their Condition.

The board of visitors to the charitable and correctional institutions of Stark county, composed of Mary K. Hartzell, president, Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard, secretary, and Mrs. Emma W. Cantine, of Alliance, Dr. A. V. Smith, of Canton, and R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, have made their report to Mr. Joseph P. Byers, secretary of the state board of charities and to Judge McCarty of the common pleas court, of Stark county. The report is for the year ending November 1, 1897. The committee dwells with some enthusiasm on the excellence of the management of the Fairmont Children's Home, and calls the attention of the trustees to the inadequate supply of water for flushing sewer pipes, as also for fire protection, and recommends that the deficiency be supplied.

The committee believes the infirmary to be in as good condition as the dilapidated buildings permit. The building for the insane, and the hospital are in perfect order, although the former is much crowded. The committee found the infirmary buildings lacking in water supply especially for use in the hospital, and in view of the importance of this matter made a special report to the judge of the common pleas court urging the commissioners to immediate action. As a result the committee can now report the deficiency remedied by the building of a tank.

The workhouse is in good condition.

The necessity for a separate room for women at the county jail still exists. The committee begs leave to call attention to this need as a very important one from a moral point of view.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Latest News of Millport and its Vicinity From a Lively Correspondent.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 8—Leo J Halter has returned to Akron....The squeal of the porker is daily heard in the village, and everybody wants to know how much lard some one else got...Ed. Rosche lost a valuable gold watch in the Hernbrook mine on Tuesday....Levi Wilson and Wm. Dunckley spent Thursday in Canton....Miss Cora Myers, of Canton, is visiting in our village....A fair-sized audience listened to a concert on the graphaphone in Leonard's hall Saturday evening....Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rusk have taken up their residence in Cleveland...Our people did not enjoy the fooling they received from the Mandolin Club, of Canal Fulton, on Sunday evening. They failed to materialize and there was no concert in the church. ...Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Peter Jeanty and Miss Josephine Green, the wedding will take place late this year....Jesse James has resigned his position as delivery man for the co-operative store. The board of directors met on Saturday evening and awarded the contract to Harris Smith at $45 per month...A wagon load of our young people attended the dance in Pahlau's hall in Massillon on Saturday evening....Frank Baker says that all the coal mines in the Massillon district have no more charms for him and early in the spring he expects to be on his way to the Klondike in search of wealth and riches. He says a few experienced traveler will go with him from Massillon...John Moore is now located in his new home on the Ohio canal. His domicile is an abandoned canal boat neatly fitted up convenient for a residence..Coxey's quarry is again running full blast after a week's shut-down, caused by a break in the machinery..Hernbrook and Millport mines worked full time last week. The rest of the mines in the vicinity are steadily in operation..The pupils in the advance and primary departments of our school had their pictures taken in two separate groups Tuesday.

Grand Opening.

You are cordially invited to attend 'True Bros.' grand opening of dry goods, ladies' and gents' furnishings Friday evening, Dec. 10, from 6 to 8 o'clock at No. 12 South Erie street.

COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Tuesday Night's Meeting a Short One.

EQUIPMENT FOR FIGHTING FIRE.

New Horses and Harness Among the Things Purchased—Heating Arrangements for the Prison and Mayor's Office—Street Improvements Come Up.

The Tuesday night session of the city council was an exceptionally short one, there being but little business of importance to be disposed of The street commissioner's expenditures on streets and alleys during the two weeks ending December 4, aggregated $94.40. An order for the amount was authorized on Mr. Smith's motion. City Clerk Haring was instructed to enter into contract with C. Halter to furnish coal to the city. Mr. Halter's bid was recently published in THE INDEPENDENT.

A petition was read with the signatures of E. S. Craig and 123 others attached, requesting the council to take the necessary steps to prevent the street railway company from salting its tracks to remove snow. The petitioners claim the salt is damaging to footwear and injurious to horse's hoofs and legs. Mr. Geltz's motion referring the petition to the railway committee, was agreed to.

Mr Paul, of the ways and means committee, reported that the prison and police fund contained a sufficient sum to bear a portion of the cost of the new heating system. Also, that there were ample funds to purchase a team of horses for the fire department. Both reports were accepted.

The street and alley committee did not deem it advisable to improve Raspberry street at this season of the year, and the report was accepted on Mr. Geltz's motion.

The letting of the contracts for grading South Summit street at $97.25 to Joseph Herman, and North Grant street at 13½ cents per yard to Young & Frantz by the street and alley committee, was approved by the council.

The judiciary committee was granted further time to fix the engineer's salary, also prepare a report relative to the Navarre railway bond.

A resolution authorizing Clerk Haring to charge to the prison and police fund, the cost of equipping the prison and council chamber with new heating appliances, was adopted.

The matter of lowering water pipes when necessitated by grades in certain streets, was taken from the table at Mr. Paul's suggestion and referred to the judiciary committee with the solicitor.

The temporary improvement of Raspberry street with gravel at a cost not exceeding fifteen dollars was authorized by the adoption of Mr. Paul's motion.

Mr. Kramer's motion authorizing the payment of three hundred dollars to George Ressler in partial payment on the engine house heating contract, was agreed to.

Messrs. Jacoby and Kouth voted against Mr. Paul's motion to employ Architect Tilden, at a cost of five dollars to inspect the new heating system, but the motion was carried nevertheless.

Mr. Paul's motion instructing the fire committee to purchase the team of horses now on trial was agreed to. The purchasing price is two hundred and seventy five dollars. On Mr. Kramer's motion the committee was authorized to buy new collars and harness for the team.

As the result of a request by Mayor Schott, the fire committee was instructed to provide means for heating his private office. The sum necessary will be proviced by the disposal of the furnace formerly used in the prison, and a stove purchased for the fire department. The mayor will be provided with either an oil or gas stove, he does not care which.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

A New Minister—Township Sunday School Association Convention.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Dec. 8.—The Rev. G. W. Dunlap, of Millersburg, moved into the Lutheran parsonage here yesterday and will serve the charge composed of the Lutheran churches at West Lebanon, Cross Roads, Beach City, and West Brookfield...A social will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller on next Friday evening for the benefit of the public school library...The teachers of Tuscarawas and Perry townships will hold an institute at Myers's school house on Saturday afternoon and evening. An interesting programme has been prepared and a good time is anticipated..The Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association will hold its fourth local convention at the U. B. chapel in Pigeon Run on Sunday evening. Much interest has been manifested in the meetings already held and no doubt there will be a good programme rendered.

More Work for Baggagemasters.

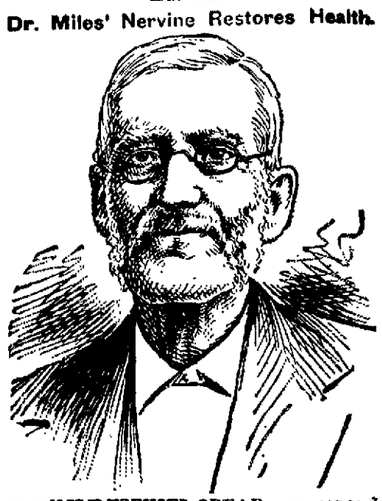
In addition to their regular duties, the baggagemasters of the Pennsylvania railway must now keep a record of the locked mail pouches received and sent out by them. When, for any reason, a pouch fails to appear, a card is sent to the place where the missing pouch should have gone, reporting the matter. Baggagemaster Bamberger says that the number of pouches received daily will average about thirty. Twice since the first of the month, when the rule went into effect, pouches have missed the regular trains, but this was due to the failure of trains of other roads to make connections.

The Old-Fashioned Style

Of pill gives you a feeling of horror when you see it and when you feel it. Like the "blunderbuss" of a former decade, it is big and clumsy, but not effective. In this century of enlightenment, you have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure indigestion, constipation, bilious attacks, sick and bilious headache.

At Four Score.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.



UNCLE EZEKIEL OBEAR, assessor and tax collector, Beverly, Mass., who has passed the 80th life mile stone, says: "Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has done a great deal of good. I suffered for years from sleeplessness and nervous heart trouble. Would feel weary and used up in the morning, had no ambition and my work seemed a burden. A friend recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I purchased a bottle under protest as I had tried so many remedies unsuccessfully, I thought it no use. But it gave me restful sleep, a good appetite and restored me to energetic health. It is a grand good medicine, and I will gladly write anyone inquiring, full particulars of my satisfactory experience."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The Week's Assignment—Matrimonial Infelicity—Probate Court.

CANTON, O., Dec. 8.—The case of E. N. Berger vs. Emma Y. McNichols, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of $21.06 for the plaintiff. Suit was brought to recover payment for meat sold to Mrs. McNichols's husband before his death.

Prosecutor Pomerene is engaged today in preparing an assignment of criminal cases for trial next week. The case of of Ohio vs. J. A. Graham will be the first called. Mr. Graham is at present living in Massillon and is charged with practicing medicine without having secured a certificate from the county board. The cases of Ohio vs. A. A. Hallock and James Carnes, and Ohio vs. John Welshenbaugh, of Massillon, will also be included in this assignment.

Dissatisfied with married life, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Scharr, of Canton, applied in person at the probate office, this morning, and requested Deputy Aungst to draw up articles of separation. Less than a month ago the deputy had issued a license for the marriage of this couple, and on November 12th the ceremony was performed by Justice Robertson. Mr. Scharr stated that he was perfectly satisfied with his wife and was the owner of a comfortable home in Canton, but that she had ceased to love him and desired to return to her parents, who live in Indiana. They presented a document, drawn and signed by Mrs. Scharr, by which she transferred all claim to any property to her husband for sufficient money to enable her to return home. Deputy Aungst advised the pair to consult a lawyer, and they departed.

Anton Diebold, of Canton, assigned, Tuesday, to Frank P. Kihler. The assets are estimated at $20,000 and the liabilities are given at 18,000. Mr. Diebold was engaged in manufacturing fire brick.

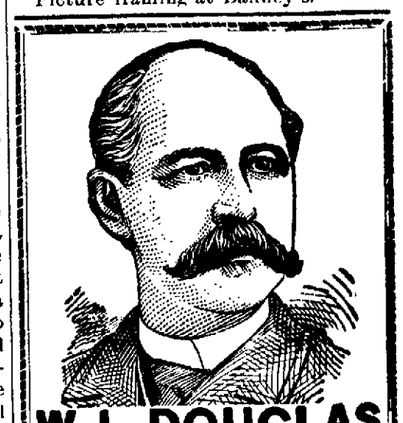
A final account has been filed by the guardian of Evalyn Hollinger, of Massillon. The guardian of Emmet Hollinger, of Massillon, has filed the first partial account. Maggie Waltner has been appointed guardian of George Waltner and others, of Canton township. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of John B Waltner, of Canton township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William H. Unkefer and Alice P. Edwards, of Myers; William H. Hocking and Maud Nushbaum, of Canton, and John H. Cobb and Nettie L. Early, of Minerva.

Mileage Tickets to Washington.

The Pennsylvania Lines are now issuing at all of their principal ticket offices, for coupons of one thousand mile interchangeable tickets of the Central Passenger Association's issue, exchange coupon tickets to Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, at two cents a mile, short line distance.

Picture framing at Bahney's.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also $3.50 and $2.00 shoes for men, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys and youths.

W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the prices. They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather. If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Suhr & Zepp.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Jacob Kline is seriously ill at her home, in West Main street.

Misses Flora Haag and Emma Hammer are the guests of friends in New Brighton.

Dr. J. L. McGhie, formerly of Massillon, but recently removed to Burton City, has moved to Canton.

H. I. Israel foreman of Pennsylvania railway engineers, came to town on a business errand, this morning.

The Massillon Cycle Club held a meeting Tuesday evening, but only the routine business was transacted.

Miss Nora Hisey, of Ashland, O., who has been the guest of Mrs. E. E. Fox for several days, has returned home.

The Woman's Cemetery Association met in Snyder's hall, Monday afternoon, but only the routine business was transacted.

The Warwick and Justus Company have shipped another car of flour via the C., L. &W. railway, consigned to Glasgow, Scotland.

Coal has been found on the farm of Charles Newstetter, near Sippo, that is from three to four feet in thickness and many acres in extent.

A local conference composed of Lutheran ministers of Stark and Carroll counties will meet in Faith Lutheran Chapel next Tuesday.

The building and works of Mr. C. O. Olson were sold at assignee's sale, on Tuesday, Mrs. Amelia Olson, wife of the assignor, being the purchaser.

The Stark County Horticultural Society will hold its December meeting at the workhouse, Canton, on Wednesday, December 15, all day. Officers will be elected.

Frank Meinhart, the bass singer of the leading quartette of the city, has been engaged to sing in a West Brookfield quartette. He has had other flattering offers and is a wonderful singer.

The regular meeting of Massillon Circle No. 31, Protected Home Circle, will be held Thursday evening, December 9, at 7 o'clock. It is to be hoped that every member will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

John Mankin, of Columbiana county, who was arraigned before United States Commissioner Robert H. Folger, in Massillon on Friday evening, charged with improper use of the mails, furnished bond in the sum of $500 and returned home. On Sunday morning Mr. Mankin committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of poison. Postoffice Inspector Owens was notified of Mankin's death this morning.

Lincoln Council, No 16, Jr. O. U. A. M., elected these officers Tuesday evening: Frank Norwood, councilor; Edward Richards, vice councilor; H. W. Elsass, recording secretary; John Witmer, assistant recording secretary; C. B. Arthur, financial secretary; W. W. Welker, treasurer; William Getz, conductor; Charles Henderson, warden; Samuel Hayes, inside sentinel; E. Strobel, outside sentinel; J. A. Farrell, G. F. Breckel and Alvin Hill trustees.

The annual election of officers of Hiram Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., held Tuesday evening, resulted as follows: T. J. Falor, high priest; James Peacock, king; Howard Garrigues, scribe; E. E. Fox, captain of the host; William Yost, principal sojourner; Thomas Wood, royal arch captain; J. T. Gow, grand master of the third veil; Dr. N. W. Culberson, grand master of the second veil; Otto Kopp, grand master of the first veil; Z. T. Baltzly, treasurer; Francis Strobel, secretary; Robert Bell, guard.

Mr. Geise walked in from the Brush college region, Tuesday evening, and ill-bred youths were soon at his heels with jeers and taunts. By the time Mr. Geise reached Henry street, he was so filled with wrath that he turned on his tormentors, and brandishing aloft a huge knife, gave chase so sharply that the boys gladly sought safety in the neighboring residences and stores. Mr. Geise is perfectly harmless if left alone, and while he doubtless was wrong in drawing a knife, the treatment he received was certainly shameful.

The statement of earning of the C. L. & W. railway at Massillon for November, which Agent Edgar has just completed, shows a material gain compared with the corresponding month last year. In freight earnings, not including coal, for November, 1897, aggregated $3,855.04; passenger earnings, $2,038.94. In November, 1896, the freight earnings amounted to $2,030.15 and passenger earnings, $894.90 The revenue from the great amount of coal shipped from this district via the C. L. & W. railway is not collected at Massillon.

"Although the Stark county commissioners are prepared to discuss plans for retaining the W. & L. E. foot bridges at Columbian Heights," said Commissioner Crawford, today, "we can take no action legally until a public highway has been opened." At present the bridges are located on the property of John Silk and the right of way has not even been secured by the city. When a street has been opened by the city leading from Erie street to a legally established highway, in Columbian Heights, then, the commissioners say they can consider a plan for the construction and maintenance of suitable bridges.

Miss Webb gave a dinner of sixteen covers Tuesday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Frick, of Wooster, and several of the brides and grooms and recently engaged couples. The decorations were in pink, and the progressive idea was carried out during the nine courses, which were required in order that the necessary changes might be made. The affair was as perfect and delightful as are all of Miss Webb's functions, and the guests and guests of honor were: Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Everhard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Albrecht, Miss Frick, Miss Reed, Miss Carrie Taggart, Miss Albrecht, Dr. Dimon, Mr. Frank F. Taggart, and Mr. Clarence P. L. McLain.

WAITING ON DEATH.

McKinley Family Gathered In Sick Room.

LIGHT IN PRESIDENT'S SORROW.

The Major Blessed by the Recognition of His Dying Mother, Who Seemed to Have Rallied For That Purpose—A Touching Scene.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

CANTON, Dec. 8.—At 12:25 Dr. Phillips reported no material change in Mrs. McKinley's condition. The family have noticed gradual failure, and think it certain that this afternoon or tonight will see the end

There was practically no change in Mrs. McKinley's condition at 3 o'clock.

CANTON, Dec. 8.—The children of Nancy Allison McKinley are gathered about her couch awaiting the end. The president and Mrs. McKinley are among the group. With the children are Mrs. Abigail Osborne, mother of Consul William Osborne; Miss Sarah Duncan, who came from Chicago, where she is attending school; her brother, Jack Duncan, who came from an eastern school, and the other grandchildren who have been summoned from their studies and their homes, together with their relatives, making the immediate family circle most complete.

In the midst of the deep sorrow of the family there is a feeling of joy that the president was permitted to reach his mother's bedside before the inevitable dissolution came and that the mother might again realize his presence and he knew that he had been recognized. These hopes have been granted them, and they now patiently and resignedly await the end.

THE WORKHOUSE ELECTION.

How the Trustees Voted at the Tuesday Meeting.

CANTON, Dec. 8.—The re-election of J. W. Pontius as superintendent of the Stark county workhouse, was brought about by his being supported by Judge Baldwin and A. B. Love, two of the Republican members of the board of trustees, in spite of the protests of the Republican county committee. Mr. Pontius, who is a Democrat, received the ballots of John Werner and H. W. Loeffler, the Democratic members, and the two Republicans referred to, while the fifth member, H. R. Bennett, voted for Frank Millhof, of Canton. A. M. True, of Canton, formerly superintendent of the city water plant, was an active candidate and had been pledged the support of two members of the board, but unable to secure the third withdrew two days before election. A. M. Stackhouse, of Canton, formerly a guard at the Ohio penitentiary, was also a candidate.

HOSTETLER-MAYS.

The Wedding of the Canal Fulton Editor Occurs Tuesday Evening.

CANAL FULTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. W. S. Hostetler, the genial and wide-awake editor of the Signal, hied himself away to Smithville, O., Tuesday afternoon, and at 7:30 p. m. was united in marriage to Miss Vida Mays, a handsome and talented young lady of that place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Smithville, in the presence of a few of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. After a wedding supper they were driven to Wooster, where they took the train for a week's visit with friends in Chicago and Ft. Wayne. They will be at home at Canal Fulton after January 7, 1898. Mr. Hostetler has made a host of friends during his residence here, where his wife is also well and favorably known She will make a valuable addition to the young society of the town, and everybody unites in extending to them a warm welcome, and wishing them bon voyage through life.

A Pennsylvania Change.

Change of schedule on Pennsylvania lines, taking effect at 7 a. m , November 28th. Trains are due to leave Massillon as follows:

East bound.	West bound.
*No. 8, 2:18 a. m.	†No. 31, 9:22 a. m.
†No. 32, 7:50 a. m.	*No. 9, 10:38 a. m.
*No. 4, 1:01 p. m.	*No. 3, 5:40 p. m.
*No. 6, 1:46 p. m.	*No. 15, 9:40 p. m.
†No. 20, 9:03 p. m.	

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

When women are afflicted with nervousness, irritability, nervous prostration or exhaustion or sleeplessness, in nine cases out of ten the source of the trouble is some displacement, irregularity or derangement of the distinctly feminine organs. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures permanently such cases as well as that distressing internal discharge from the mucous membrane, inflammation and ulceration. One of the principal uses of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the preparation of prospective mothers for the time of trial and danger that comes when a child is born. The "Prescription" is strengthening and invigorating and lessens pain and danger. It insures the perfect well-being and the perfect health of both mother and child. Every woman should know these things before she really needs to know them. There are many things in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, that every woman ought to know. This celebrated work has reached a sale of 680,000 copies at $1.50 each. The expense of production having thus been covered, 500,000 copies are now being given away. A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

First-class merchant tailor work at 20 per cent. less than any other establishmen in the city, at J. W. Foltz's, 22 East Main street.

CALLS IT HEARTLESS.

President's Message Raises Ire of Hannis Taylor.

SAYS IT IS ALL A CONSPIRACY.

He Declares the President and Speaker Reed, Who He Says Intends to Defend the Belligerency Resolution, Are Leagued With Spain Against the Cubans.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 8.—Ex-Minister to Spain Hannis Taylor has written a criticism of the Cuban feature of the president's message, in which he says:

"Putting aside the irrelevant matter by which it is encumbered, the substance of the only recommendation actually made by the executive to congress upon that subject is that this government cannot venture to do anything to put an end to the inhuman strife which during the last three years has reduced the island almost to a desert, because there is a prospect of a settlement between the combatants upon the basis of a so-called plan of autonomy lately put forth by the Sagasta ministry.

"I believe congress should firmly and scornfully reject such a policy or irresolution and non-action because the assumption upon which it is founded is an empty illusion. The vital question at issue has not been touched by the revolutionary effort of Sagasta to end the war by means of a craftily incomplete proposition that carries with it no constitutional guarantee whatever. All who are familiar with the Spanish legislation know that a valid grant of an autonomous colonial system that involves not only the repeal of all existing laws upon that subject, but also the transfer of the control of a large part of the national revenues of Spain to a colonial legislature cannot be made except by an act passed by both houses of the cortes and approved by the queen regent. The effort just made to secure that result by a mere royal decree, unsupported by parliamentary action, has, therefore, been justly denied by Romero Robledo, late minister of justice, as a purely revolutionary proceeding in defiance of the legislation.

"At the end of three years of wholesale destruction, provoked by Spain through unprecedented political and economic oppression that has brought death and famine to hundreds of thousands, the Spanish crown at last confesses the Cubans are right and their wrongs should now be redressed by a generous and genuine grant of home rule When the proffered scheme is examined, it is found to be not only indefinite and illegal, but absolutely wanting in sincerity upon the two vital points at issuance. Such proposal has been extorted by the results of a struggle that has so completely broken the military and financial power of Spain that a conquest of the island is now hopeless. After spending $700,000,000 and after sending over the sea 300,000 soldiers, Spain has a fighting force in the island of less than 40,000, while the revolutionary army now in possession of the greater part of the country numbers about 50,000.

"Who has the right to say that the heroic men who have maintained in the Meniguas of Cuba such a conflict against such odds are not capable of self-government? Who will say that all the fruits that they have won through death by sword and famine should, in the hour of victory, be surrendered for an empty sham which means only new bondage under their old and pitiless oppressors?

"And yet this heartless, selfish message has not one word of encouragement or sympathy for this suffering people now dying and starving by thousands at our very doors. In it they are contemptuously denominated as no better than their persecutors. Fortunately for the honor of this generous Christian nation, this message, with cool and serene egotism, admits that it does not represent the sentiments of the American people as expressed by congress a year ago in the joint resolutions which both houses declared a state of war in Cuba and that it should be so recognized by this government.

"Congress is politely told to attend to its business; that if the recognition of belligerency shall become necessary in the future the executive power will act without congressional interference. It is generally understood that this deliberate conspiracy to thwart the will of the nation is to be carried out through an appeal to the speaker of the house of representatives, who is expected to so manipulate its rules as to prevent the passage of the pending belligerency resolution, which the senate has already approved. In other words, the tyranny of the speakership in the house is to be so used in behalf of Spanish tyranny in Cuba as to prevent any expression whatever of sympathy with or recognization with a government whose statutes within the last few days have been described as follows: 'Washington, Dec. 8.—Consul General Lee has informed the state department that the insurgents in Cuba elected and installed at Yaza, Porto Principe, on Oct. 20, the following officers:

"'President, Bartolo Masso; vice president, Domingo Mendez Capote; secretary of war, Jose B. Aleman; secretary of the treasury, Ernesto Font Stearling; secretary of foreign affairs, Andreas Moreno de la Torres; secretary of the interior, Manuel R. Silva; general-in-chief, Maximo Gomez; lieutenant general, Calixto Garcia.'"

Mr. Taylor says if the belligerency resolution was passed the Cubans would soon win their independence. If we scorn Cuba, the rebels will turn to some other power for assistance, too eager to help them.

SPANISH CABINET PLEASED.

McKinley's Message Considered Favorable to Spain's Interests.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The cabinet has considered dispatches from Senor de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, containing extracts from President McKinley's message to congress.

The ministers agreed in considering the message generally favorable to Spanish interests. Its tone has produced a good effect in official circles, but it is pointed out that the paragraphs relating to the alleged rights of the United States to intervene in the Cuban question are calculated to displease the Spanish people."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

House in Session Fifteen Minutes—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[By Associated Press]—The house remained in session only fifteen minutes today Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, reported the pension appropriation bill, and gave notice that he will call it up tomorrow.

The house committee on banking and currency met and adopted a resolution, asking Secretary Gage to embody his views in a bill. Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, moved immediate action on making bank circulation equal to par value on deposits, reduction of the circulation tax to one-fourth of one per cent., and establishment of small banks in rural communities. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, opposed any hasty action. The debate continued till adjournment without action.

Mr. Allen, Populist, offered a resolution in the Senate declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress should with all due convenience and speed acknowledge the political independence of Cuba.

RETURNED TO WORK.

Minglewood Miners Remain on Stike But a Single Day.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—The Minglewood miners returned to work, on Tuesday. They struck, Monday, because Frank Buttermore, who refused to pay $5 to become a member of the United Mine Workers of America, was given employment. Messrs James and W. J. Mullins, of Wooster, proprietors of the mine, ordered Buttermore's discharge.

William Carter was injured in the Minglewood mine, on Tuesday, by the unexpected falling of a heavy rock. No bones are broken, but the spine is affected, and his recovery will be very slow.

The funeral of Esther Cockburn, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cockburn, whose death occurred Monday, will take place tomorrow.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Charles Caddy Sues the W. & L. E. Railway Company.

Charles Caddy was given a judgment for $19.99, the amount sued for by the jury, in his suit against the receivers of the W. & L. E. railway, which was tried Tuesday afternoon and evening before Justice Sibila. Mr. Caddy was a brakeman on the W. & L. E. for a portion of last October, when he became a member of an insurance and sick benefit concern organized by railway men. This cost $57.60 a year, payable semi-annually.

When Caddy was discharged, in the latter part of October, the company withheld $28.80, it was alleged, as his assessment. He brought suit to recover $19.99, so that the suit could not be appealed, this not being allowed when the amount involved is less than $20. O. E. Young represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Books, of Cleveland, the railway company.

All the very newest mouldings for framing pictures at Bahney's.

WANT TO BUY NAVARRE

A Great Scheme for a Co-operative Colony.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF IT.

Strangers Visit the Town and Propose to Buy the Entire Township for the Purpose of Establishing a Colony for Jews not Unlike the Zoar Community.

NAVARRE, Dec. 8.—Councilman Mathias Clemens reports that he has had a talk with six members of a Jewish society of Pittsburg who want to buy Bethlehem township. "They called on me, Tuesday afternoon," said he, today, 'and they talked earnestly about the fertility of the soil, manufacturing institutions, schools, and the general resources of the township. They claimed to have money to burn, and they wanted Bethlehem township for the purpose of here founding some such community as that at Zoar. They left for the south on a C., C. & S. train."

Although no one else in Navarre appears to have any knowledge of the six men, and the C., C. & S. station agent says that there were no passengers for the train to which Mr. Clemens refers, the township is nevertheless convinced that the men were here, and figures already been placed on property in and about this place.

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

Mrs. C. C. Filler, 136½ South Fourth street, Columbus, Ohio, writes to Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, O., as follows: "For ten or fifteen years I have been subject to nervous dyspepsia. I would have spells of quivering in my stomach, with smothering feelings. My nerves were terribly debilitated. I was suffering from what is called nervous prostration My stomach felt bloated, and I was constantly weak and trembling. I consulted several physicians who treated me without doing any good. I had almost given up in despair when I heard of Pe-ru-na. It was about six years ago when I first took Pe-ru-na. I found it an immediate relief to all my disagreeable symptoms. It is the only medicine that has ever been of any use to me." Mrs. Lucie Waldie Otsego, Lake Mich., Box 67, writes: "For three years I suffered with catarrhal dyspepsia. I wrote to you for advice and you told me to take your medicines. It has been ten months since I began to use your medicines and I am perfectly well. I think your medicines deserving of much praise."

Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book on "Winter Catarrh." Address your letter to Columbus, O.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na almanac for 1898.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEWS FROM NAVARRE.

Bishop Horstmann Cordially Received, on His Arrival.

NAVARRE, Dec. 8.—The U. B. Sunday school will hold its entertainment on Christmas eve....Silas A. Rider and wife, of Burton, O., are visiting friends and relatives in and about Navarre... Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, confirmed 82 at St. Clement's Catholic church, Monday morning. On Sunday evening the Navarre Citizens' band, Knights of St. John and St. Clement's Society marched to the Catholic cemetery and awaited the arrival of the bishop and escorted him to the priest's house. The Knights were handsomely arrayed in their new uniforms and gave a drill to the crowd in waiting....Arrangements have been completed for the lecture course, the first lecture will take place, Friday evening, December 17. Subject: "The Coming Man." by G. A. Gearhart. ....Miss Dora Miller is in Cleveland, being called there by the illness of her sister, Mrs Charles Esthman ...Miss Rachel Griffith spent Tuesday in Navarre.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

New W. & L. E. Schedule.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 28th, passenger trains will arrive and depart from the W. & L. E. station, Massillon, on the following schedule:

EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
No. 7....6:05 a. m.	No. 2..... 5:05 a. m.
No. 1.....1:15 p. m.	No. 6 ...12:20 p. m.
No.*5 .....8:40 p. m.	No.*8... 7:20 p. m.

* Stops here.
All trains daily.

In buying printed matter it is well to know that you are getting what you ordered. When The Independent Company bids on work, and specifies a certain quality of work and paper, the guarantee of the company goes with the work that specifications have been fulfilled.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS For Our Patrons

$125.00

In handsome useful Presents will be distributed to our patrons FREE. Every Customer making a purchase up to Dec. 25th will be given a present. No matter how small your purchase. Remember there are no blanks, and no presents valued at less than 25c.

—This Applys to Every Purchaser, CASH or CREDIT.—

A Suggestive Xmas Shopper's List:

ABSOLUTELY FREE

One Elsie Range,
" Enamel Bed,
" Extension Table,
100 piece Dinner Set,
Rockers,
Carpet Sweepers,
Cooking Utensils,
Pictures,
Clocks,
Mirror Hall Racks,
Lace Curtains,
Rugs,
Bric-brac,
China etc. etc.

FURNITURE.

Parlor Suite, Corner Chair
Reception Chair. Divans,
Arm Chair, Rockers, Couches,
Parlor Tables, Brass Stands,
Library Tables, Book Cases,
Ladies' Desks, Music Cabinets,
Dressing Tables, Bed Room Suite, Odd Dressers, Enamel Beds, Chiffoniers, Dinner Tables, Side Boards, Dinning Chairs, China Closets, Hall Racks, Hall Seats, Hall Mirrors, Hall Chairs, Picture Easels, Screens, Jardiniere Stand, &c.

Carpets, Draperies,

Rugs,
China and Porcelain
Dinner and
Tea Sets,
Odd China,
Dishes,
Vases,
Figures,
Wine Sets,
Beer Sets,
Odd Chairs,
Bric-brac,
Stoves, etc.

For three years our store has been noted for its handsome and Useful Christmas Goods. In this, our fourth, we have surpassed all previous efforts. Goods stored and delivered the 24th or 25th.

Benedict's White Palace, ...63-65... S. Erie St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SELLING BY SIGNAL.

NOW CATTLE ARE DEALT IN AT THE CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

Sitting In Their Saddles, With the Lot Between Them, Seller and Buyer Conclude a Transaction by Raising Their Whips Over Their Heads.

The Chicago stockyards are unique among the great marts of the world. In no other place, say those who are most familiar with its daily routine, is so large an aggregate of business transacted in the language of gestures and without the "scratch of a pen" as in the noisy pens of the stockyards. A whip is held high in air, across a sea of clattering horns the signal is answered by the momentary uplifting of a hand, and a "bunch" of cattle worth thousands of dollars is sold.

There is something splendidly picturesque and even spectacular in these wordless transactions. They ignore the artificialities of the complex system upon which modern business relationships are almost universally maintained. Trade in the cattle pens gets boldly back to primitive simplicity. It is done on honor, not on paper. And the undisputed transfer of millions of dollars' worth of the property here dealt in proves that a bargain sealed with the wave of the whip and an assenting gesture of the hand is quite as safe and sacred as if the whole transaction were recorded "in black and white."

The trader in the wheat pit is armed with his tally card, upon which he pauses to note the names of those with whom he deals and the amount, nature and price of the commodities bought and sold. The broker upon the floor of the Stock Exchange places equal reliance upon the quickly penciled memoranda made at the moment when the details of each transaction were upon the lips of those concerned in its fulfillment; but the buyer and seller of the yards carry whips, not pencils, and their deals are recorded in memory instead of written upon trading cards. As well try to picture the old knights making laborious written memoranda of their challenges as to think of the rough and ready traders of the cattle yards pausing in their saddles to jot down upon paper their purchases and sales. Such a procedure would bid defiance to the very nature of things and do violence to the magnificent unconventionality of every environment.

"Is there never any trouble in this kind of dealing?" a leading commission man was asked.

"If you mean do the men go back on their bargains made by whip and hand, I can answer, never," was the trader's answer as he brought his trim black horse to a halt in the cattle alley and leaned forward in his saddle. "There isn't another place in America, or the whole world, for that matter, where so much business is done on the basis of personal integrity, without a written word to show for the transactions, as right here," he continued, "and the method beats all the bonds on earth. The day's business in these pens will run about $1,500,000. And how is it done? Little talk, a considerable waving of whips and hands and no exchange of written documents between buyers and sellers.

"Here is a bunch of cattle that will figure up about $10,000. Over there in the other alley is a buyer who this morning offered me a price of $5.10 for them. I thought that I could do better, but the market has been a little off, and I have decided to let the bunch go at his offer. Up to the present moment we have exchanged about a dozen words on this subject. Now, if he is willing to pay the price which he named in the morning I'll show you how a $10,000 bunch of fat steers is sold without word of mouth or a scratch of writing at the time the bargain is really made."

The commission man then straightened up in the saddle and waited for the distant buyer to look in his direction. A moment later this representative of a big packing house wheeled his horse about and faced in the direction of the seller. Instantly the commission man lifted high his rawhide riding whip and held it aloft. His attitude was as striking as that of a cavalry colonel uplifting his saber to concentrate the attention of his regiment before making a desperate charge. The pose, however, was full of natural grace and freedom and showed that the man was more at ease in the saddle than he could have been out of it.

Only a moment elapsed before the alert eye of the buyer caught sight of the upraised whip. The next instant he raised his hand a little above his head, held it motionless a moment and then dropped it with a forward movement. Quickly the seller repeated the motion of assent with his whip, and then, turning to his caller, said:

"That's all there is to it. To a stranger this kind of a performance looks like a long range sign talk between deaf mutes, but we understand each other perfectly. We both know how many cattle there are in the bunch and the price at which they have been sold. Had we been within speaking distance of each other the transaction would probably have been a verbal one, just for the sake of sociability, but not because it would have made the bargain better understood or any more binding."
—Chicago Post.

A Coin In the Bottle.

There have been patented all kinds of schemes devised for the purpose of securing a bottle that cannot be refilled after having once been emptied of its contents. A great deal of fraud is said to be perpetrated by filling the bottles of some standard liquor with an inferior grade and palming it off as the original bottling. An ingenious Philadelphian proposes to accomplish this by blowing a coin in the body of the glass bottle, and he thinks that this will be temptation enough to induce some one to break

The World as It Is and Was.

The earth, which we find today bright with varied hues, vocal with innumerable sounds, rich in fruits and fragrant with odors, lay for an almost incalculable period of time destitute, or all but destitute, of color, soundless save for the noise of wave and tempest, and with no promise as yet of the rich profusion of vegetable and animal forms that now diversify its surface and fill it with the thrill and manifold activities of life. We often speak of man as "the heir of all the ages," but not often, probably, do we pause to realize the significance of the word. We talk of evolution, but seldom make any due effort to grasp the plenitude and grandeur of the thought. These senses of which we have the use, and each of which brings a different world within our ken, whence are they? It seems so natural to see, it seems so natural to hear, to touch, to smell, to taste, that we forget through what slow processes, by what an incalculable number of slight accretions and delicate modifications these wonderful channels of knowledge and sensation have been made for us. We go back through the ages, and we come to a sightless, voiceless world.

For a period probably as long as all the rest of geological time the only forms of life were protozoa. Sight was developed among the wonderful crustaceans of the silurian period, but as yet there were no organs of hearing. The first stridulation of an insect wing was heard (if it was heard) in the devonian age, the birth epoch of the first vertebrates—fishes—but long ages had to pass before the first bee hummed over a flower or the first butterfly fluttered its wings in the sunshine.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Vision of the Future.

One day in October, 1883, Lady A., living in Rue du Bel-Respiro, Paris, found that she had been robbed of a sum of 3,500 francs. She notified the commissary of police on Rue Berryer, who instituted a search and questioned the servants, but discovered nothing. Lady A., when enumerating her servants, begged the commissary to exclude from his suspicions her second valet de chambre, a youth of 19, very good looking, very respectful, and very well qualified for his duties, who had been nicknamed "le Petit," not on account of his stature, for he was rather tall, but from a feeling of delicate, protecting familiarity which his good qualities had won for him. Meanwhile, among the friends of Lady A. there had been a good deal of talk about a certain Demoiselle E., who, they said, could see the most surprising things in a bowl of coffee grounds. M. L. d'Ervieux had the curiosity to accompany his governess to the house of this person, and was quite surprised to hear her describe exactly each piece of furniture in Lady A.'s apartment, pass in review her seven servants, and say that, though she could not name the thief, he would be guillotined within two years. Some weeks later "le Petit" left the service of his mistress without giving any reason, and two years later he mounted the scaffold. This servant, so highly esteemed, was none other than Marchandon, the assassin.—Arena.

Edison's Marriage.

The idea of the great electrician Edison marrying was first suggested by an intimate friend, who told him that his large house and numerous servants ought to have a mistress. Although a very shy man, he seemed pleased with the proposition and timidly inquired whom he should marry. The friend somewhat testily replied, "Any one." But Edison was not without sentiment when the time came. One day, as he stood behind the chair of a Miss Stillwell, a telegraph operator in his employ, he was not a little surprised when she suddenly turned round and said, "Mr. Edison, I can always tell when you are behind me or near me." It was now Miss Stillwell's turn to be surprised, for Edison fronted the young lady, and, looking her full, said, "I've been thinking considerably about you of late, and if you are willing to marry me I would like to marry you." The young lady said she would consider the matter and talk it over with her mother. The result was that they were married a month later, and the union proved a very happy one.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Those Love Letters.

Mrs. Newwed recently returned home to find her lord and master diligently tearing up the contents of a drawer.

"Why, Herbert, whatever are you doing," she exclaimed—"tearing up all our old love letters? The idea!"

"But these are no good now, dear. They only fill up the drawer."

"Yes they are, and I want them. Whatever made this sudden fit of tidiness come into your head?"

"Only this, my dear: When I die, some one who wished to break my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was insane."—Pearson's Weekly.

How to Keep Awake.

The American in England affords a matter for much perplexity and astonishment to his English kinsmen.

A typical Yankee was being shown over an old church wherein hundreds of people were buried.

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, indicating the inscription covered floor with a sweep of his hand.

"So?" said the American. "Same way over in our country. Why don't you get a more interesting preacher?"—London Fun.

One of Ian Maclaren's.

Ian Maclaren tells of a parishioner of the late Dr. Norman McLeod who, on her husband falling ill with typhus fever, called in another clergyman. "Why couldn't ye fetch your own minister?" was asked. "Le'e think," was the woman's reply, "we would risk

SAMPLE CORPSE.

Scheme of an Ohio Undertaker For Advertising Embalming.

An Ohio undertaker named Pearce doesn't allow sentiment to interfere with business. He can't see why the shoemaker adjoining his establishment should advertise his skill by displaying his samples, or the tailor across the street hang his latest sartorial confection in his front window, while the embalmer's good work has to find a lodgment beneath six feet of earth almost as soon as it has been accomplished.

Mark Twain, when he was shown the mummy of a Pharaoh who lived in the time of Moses, shrugged his shoulders with contemptuous indifference and remarked to the curator of the museum:

"Haven't you got a corpse that is a little fresher?"

All Mark has to do is to visit the funeral direction establishment of Mr. Pearce at Ardmore. There he will probably find something more to his fastidious fancy in the shape of a sample of embalming, kept on view by Mr. Pearce for inspection by his customers. The "subject" has now done service for a period of three years, and the proprietor confidently expects that it will last as long as he remains in business.

The body in question has been in the very warmest workroom of his establishment all this while, and the leather like flesh of the corpse is totally free from odor or putrefaction. Some say the hair on a body will grow after death. This probably originated in the mind of a dramatist or novelist, who wanted to sensationalize his readers to sell his books, for there lies Mr. Pearce's dead man, with his very last hair cut the same as it was two or three years ago. Then some say that the hair will fall out, but you couldn't pull the hair out of that body with tweezers. Each hair seems to be particularly riveted into the hardening leather and bone. Even the fuzzy lighter hairs of all other parts of the body remain the same as they were at death.

Formaldehyde, a product of wood alcohol, and a comparatively recent product, is the fluid with which the body was embalmed, and Mr. Pearce says that there is now a fluid, with other elements added, that is far better than the 140 ounces, or a little over one gallon—$3 worth—of the formaldehyde used for the dessication of the body in question.—New York Herald.

A New Use For Organ Grinders.

A well dressed woman lately entered a Paris jeweler's shop and asked to see some valuable gold pins. While she was examining them a man began playing a barrel organ before the door. The music seemed to annoy the lady and, stepping to the door she threw a piece of money to the man and told him to go away, which he did at once.

On returning to the counter she said that none of the pins suited her, but that as some compensation for the trouble she had given she would buy a brooch. She accordingly chose one, paid 10 francs for it and was leaving the shop when the jeweler missed a diamond pin of great value from among those she had been examining. He accordingly stopped his customer, who seemed highly indignant and insisted on the proprietor's wife searching her, which was done, but no pin was found.

The jeweler then set his sister to watch the woman, who was seen to enter another jeweler's shop, and was pretending to make a purchase when the organ grinder made his appearance. As soon as he began playing she again threw some money and ordered him to move on, but the person who was watching her perceived that with the money she had given the man a piece of jewelry. This was at once made known to the police, who arrested both, and on searching the man they found several articles of stolen property.—Paris Letter.

What Squirrels Eat.

Squirrels do not entirely subsist on nuts, as most people suppose. They are largely fruit eaters, and occasionally work big havoc in the orchards at the fall of the year. They are not above stealing partridge eggs, and on this account are not beloved by the sportsman. Even poultry, when they stray as they often will, and lay eggs beyond the confines of the poultry yard, suffer from attacks of squirrels when the mother bird is away. In pine tree districts these little climbers are fond of splitting the pine cones and eating the seeds thereof.

But above all things squirrels are fond of fungus. They will not have anything to say to the common or garden mushroom, but confidently devour the most yellow and poisonous looking of toadstools that grow in damp woods and fields. They never store these, for they know well that fungi will not keep. They devour them greedily as they come to light and revisit the spot as soon as fresh spawn renews the fungus. There are, however, many kinds of toadstools that squirrels know to be poisonous, and these they will not touch.—Detroit Free Press.

Interesting Information.

"The reason they make so much fuss over my birthday," explained Kitty to the young man in the parlor who was waiting for somebody else, "is that I've only had six. Sister's had 32, and she's so used to 'em she don't even mention 'em. How many birthdays have you had, Mr. Spoonamore?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Canadian department of agriculture estimates the population of the Dominion to be 5,125,438, a gain of rather less than 300,000 since the census of 1891. In 1890 there were two states of the Union that exceeded Canada in population—New York, with 5,997,853 inhabitants, and Pennsylvania, with 5,258,014.

Frogs and toads have remarkably acute hearing. The slightest noise in the vicinity of a pond will at once attract the attention of the frogs and put

Lightning Hot Drops

CURES — COLIC-CRAMPS-DIARRHOEA-FLUX-CHOLERA MORBUS-NAUSEA-CHANGES OF WATER ETC.

HEALS — CUTS-BURNS-BRUISES-SCRATCHES-BITES OF ANIMALS-SERPENTS-BUGS-ETC.

BREAKS UP — BAD COLDS-LA-GRIPPE-INFLUENZA-CROUP-SORE THROAT-ETC.

RELIEF POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

HERB MEDICINE CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

PRICE, 25 & 50¢

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

JOS HORNE & CO.

Two Silk Specials

We mention in this advertisement two items only, but they are good enough to deserve a whole column to themselves. They are in silks, black and colored, and are such unusual values as you seldom find at any time of the year and almost never find at this time of the year, precisely when the goods are in most demand.

Black Silks.

This is a lot of dollar-and-a-half **Black Gros Grains:** dollar-and-a-quarter **Black Glace Taffetas:** dollar-and-a-quarter **Black Satin Damas:** dollar-and-a quarter and dollar-and-a-half **Black Silk Brocades** and dollar-and-a quarter and dollar-and-a-half **Black Moire Velours.** All these patterns are late and desirable and a better chance for black silk skirts or waists was never offered for we offer the entire lot at

$1.00 A YARD.

Colored Silks.

Three thousand yards of Fancy Velours, Fancy Taffetas and Fancy Duchesse Silks in new and desirable patterns, including many Plaid and Roman Stripe designs. Silks firmerly priced at $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 a yard, all now at

$1.00 A YARD.

Send for samples of these, and don't forget to mention where you saw this advertisement.

525-527 Penn Ave Pittsburg, Pa.

Duff's College

Gives a specialized Bread-winning Education.

FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO

P. DUFF & SONS, 244 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURG, PA.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **Incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for **examining** and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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HE WAS HOMESICK.

SO HE WAS EASILY LURED ACROSS THE MEXICAN LINE.

How an Amateur Detective Outwitted an Embezzler—Posing as a Forger In Exile Who Knew of a Rich Deposit of Ore That Had Never Been Reported.

"I never was in Mexico but once, and then I went as an amateur detective," said the mining expert. "It happened this way: A friend of mine in Pittsburg had his confidential clerk—to whom he had given an opportunity by trusting him fully—skip with $10,000. He knew where he was, just over the border from San Diego. But he was safe, for he kept religiously on the wrong side of the line. Several detectives had been sent down there to lure him over, but in some way he had detected the detective in them, for they often acquire a professional air in spite of their best efforts to the contrary.

"I knew that my only chance would be to go and live there as a fugitive from justice myself and so secure his entire confidence. I decided to be a forger. I took up my abode in the wretched little town and in about 24 hours was so sick of it that I was on the point of throwing up the whole scheme and going back. But my friend had done me many a favor in business, and in decency I owed him some return. Of course I did not make the slick man's acquaintance. I was determined he should make mine. He held off for several days, evidently thinking I was a detective and expecting me to make, as they had always done, approaches to him. But I kept away, as if I were suspicious of him. The fellow was dreadfully homesick, and I don't wonder, in that place. He used to go out on the desert and look at the stars and stripes across the border and wish he dared go back. He evidently began to think he was worse imprisoned than if he had been in some penitentiary.

"Finally one day he ventured to address me. I replied very coldly to his salutation, which only made him the more anxious to know me. He began to inquire into my business and find out what I had come for. I gave him no special satisfaction until one day I said that I had come for a change of air. With the same kind of air in the United States a few miles away this was, of course, absurd, and he concluded, as I intended he should, that I was there for the same reason he was, but I pled him with no questions. Finally, in his impatience, he burst out with:

"'What's the use of keeping up this pretense longer? I know and you know that we are both on the same errand down here. It is true as you say, we can't live over there'—pointing toward the country over the border. 'Let's own up and have done with the farce.' So we confessed to each other, he telling me all about his crime, which I knew already, and I telling him all about my imaginary mighty.

"That was as far as we got for awhile, but it did him good. For it let him free to talk. He was very homesick, and we both acknowledged that it would be almost pleasanter to give ourselves up and serve out our terms than to stay there the rest of our lives. I once or twice hinted that I was ready to do so. But he wasn't, and I knew that no ordinary inducement would get him where he could be taken. But he had no opportunity of investing his money, and his cupidity naturally forced him to see that he had made a very poor bargain if all he was to get out of his rascality was to sit and spend it slowly in that little hole of a Mexican town.

"I had already interested him with my stories of fortunes that had been made in lucky mine investments, and told him I knew of one rich deposit which I had never reported to any one, intending to invest the amount of my forgery in its development if I could get some more to put with it. I told him it was in an out of the way locality in southern Arizona, and that we could get there without detection if we would go on foot or burro back and avoid the railroads. Finally he concluded that he was willing to take the risk if I would and go and look at the property. The rest was easy. I wrote at once for an officer to be ready to head us off while crossing the Colorado river. We had traveled some distance without being challenged or exciting suspicion. I threw off my pretended apprehension, declared that we were safe from all interference and that we might as well take it easy. This proved contagious, and I saw that I would have no difficulty in getting him to the point I had designated to the officers.

"We were riding slowly along in the dead sun of the desert when suddenly from behind a butte two men on horses shot out and rode swiftly toward us and were upon us almost before we had time to realize it. Although I had expected them, I confess I was taken by surprise—it was done so quickly and successfully. Of course they handcuffed me as well as him. But before we had reached the railroad station they had released me, and he understood how he had been fooled. I expected he would burst out in curses and reproaches, especially when they confiscated what he had left of his stealings. But he didn't. In fact, it was so great a relief that he made no defense at the trial and took his sentence with great indifference. I would hardly have been surprised if he had thanked me for the favor—he was so thoroughly sick of exile."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Man's Superior Ability.

"I guess I ain't so coarse," said the patient animal.

"Oh, I don't know," retorted Balaam. "You could not make a man of yourself if you talked for a decade, and I can make an ass of myself in five minutes' discourse."—Indianapolis Journal.

GRANNY'S "YARBS."

She dosed the boy with calomel,
Then gave him ceriup tea,
And yet he didn't feel quite well,
He had the grip, you see.

She gave him tarry, bone set, squills,
Rubbed tallow on his knees
And fed him lots of olive mass pills,
Which quickly did the rest.

By this time John could not get up,
And as he lay in bed
She drenched him from a quassia cup
Till he was nearly dead.

And when at last the doctor came
And fetched poor Johnny round
Folks said, "'Twas granny, all the same,
Kept him above the ground."
—J. L. Heaton in "Quilting Bee."

"THANK YOU."

It Is the Small Courtesies That Make Life Worth Living.

"On every hand one hears of the neglect to say 'Thank you,'" writes Edward W. Bok on "The Saying of 'Thank You,'" in The Ladies Home Journal. "I wonder sometimes if some people really know how little of what comes to them is their due and right and how much of what comes to them is by favor and courtesy. The vast majority of things which come to us come by pure favor, by courtesy. And we should recognize this. No act of kindness, however slight, should go unnoticed. A 'Thank you' is a simple thing to say. It requires but a few moments to write it, but it often means much. It means everything sometimes to the person receiving it. It means a renewed faith in human nature in some cases. A word of thanks is never lost, never wasted. If it sometimes seems to be lost upon the person to whom it is directed, its expression has not been lost upon some one else who has heard it. It is certainly not lost upon ourselves. The most of us are quick enough to thank some one who does us great service. But the small courtesy, just as great as the large service in reality, we overlook. It doesn't seem worth while to give thanks for small things. And yet what would we be today and where would some of us be but for the small courtesies of life? They are what make life worth living.

"It is all very well to have the last Thursday of each November set apart as a day of Thanksgiving, but it would be far better if a great many of us carried the spirit of the day into all the other days. Perhaps if we did so we might have more mercies to be thankful for on Thanksgiving day. Do not let the spirit of thanks stop with nightfall on Thanksgiving day. Let us extend it to all the other days of the year, to the people whose lives touch ours. When we receive a favor at the hands of any one, no matter how small it may be, let us say the words, 'Thank you.' If they should be written, let us write them. Let us not delay them, but take advantage of the instant when our heart is touched. Let there be more 'Thank yous' said by everybody—thousands of them. And the world will be a better, brighter and happier place to live in because of them."

Music and Health.

Music, if we are to believe ancient historians, has produced some very extraordinary effects. The fierceness of Achilles was allayed by playing on the harp; Damon, with the same instrument, quieted wild and drunken youths, and Asclepiades in a similar manner brought back seditious multitudes to temper and reason. The corybantes and effeminate priests of Cybele were incited by music to cut their own flesh. Pindar addressed his harp thus: "Thou quenchest the raging thunder!" Music is also reported to have been efficacious in removing dangerous diseases. Mirandola observes, in explanation of its being appropriated to such an end, that music moves the spirits to act upon the soul as medicine does the soul by the body. Theophrastus, in his essay on "Enthusiasm," reports many cures upon this principle. The Thebans used the pipe for the cure of many disorders, and Xenocrates is said to have cured several madmen. The bite of the tarantula is said to have been cured by music, and the Phrygian pipe was recommended by many of the ancient fathers as an antidote to sciatica. We could enumerate many other instances of the estimation, amounting, as it would seem, to palpable superstition, in which music was held among the ancients, but the above may be considered sufficient.—New York Ledger.

A Democratic King.

The king of Sweden arranges his time to the best advantage. After an early breakfast with the queen he gives audience to public officials and Swedish, Norwegian and also foreign ministers as well as reviewing and inspecting troops, and so forth. Friday is occupied by a council meeting, and Tuesday morning is given to the public. As "father of his people," he sees even the poorest peasant and most unknown being in his kingdom who wishes to speak with him and gives audience alone, no third person being present. The evenings and indeed the best part of the night King Oscar gives up to his literary pursuits. His poems and romances are now well known for their artistic excellence.

Meteors.

Some time ago people on the Ramsgate cliffs, England, saw what was thought to be two rockets fired by a ship in distress on the Goodwins. The lifeboat went to the rescue and ascertained from the lightship men that the lights observed from the shore were not rockets, but falling meteors.

Married men who are obliged to get up in the middle of the night with the baby should study the value of the bicycle as a means of indoor travel.—Roxbury Gazette.

All birds when perched on trees or bushes serve as weathercocks, as they invariably arrange themselves with their heads to the wind.

GUNNERY PRACTICE.

An Occasion When Quickness of Action Prevented a Fearful Disaster.

An officer of the United States navy relates the following as illustrating some of the perils of gunnery at sea:

"I came very near going up into the air in small bits on this last squadron cruise. We were at heavy gun practice at sea and but for the quickness of a gunner's mate would never have returned. As you probably know, the heavy guns in the turrets are fired by electricity, the gun being discharged simply by pressing a button. The officer in command of the forward turret on our ship during rapid firing practice was just about to press the button to fire one of our big guns when a gunner's mate was seen to grab at something on the wall of the turret and then fall in a heap on the floor. The officer pressed the button, but the gun was not discharged. When the mate came to, he was asked what had happened, and he informed the officer that the breech of the gun had not been locked and that what he grabbed at on the wall was the wires forming the electric firing circuit.

"When he saw that the officer was preparing to fire the gun and at the same time observed that the breech of the gun was not locked, the only thing that occurred to him to prevent the gun being discharged was to destroy the circuit, which he did promptly and effectively. When all this occurred, there was a charge of 250 pounds of powder in the gun, another charge of the same size in the turret ready to be served, and the passageway leading to the powder magazine was wide open. But for the quickness of the gunner's mate the gun would have been blown out inside the turret, the gases from the burning powder would probably have ignited the charge lying in the turret, this explosion would have ignited the powder in the magazine, and the chances are that the whole ship, crew and all, would have gone up in the air. A thought that has occurred to me is this: Suppose the accident had occurred, what do you imagine the verdict of a board of inquiry as to the cause of the loss of the ship would have been? Since his experience the department has adopted electrical means to prevent the discharge of any of the large guns until the breech is locked."—San Francisco Chronicle.

WOULDN'T BURN HIS BOOTS.

Though He Didn't Mind the Effect on His Stomach.

After he had sold his load of wood and had received $4.25 for it he strolled over to the little combination billiard parlor and barroom on the other side of the square. His faded old eyes lighted up and his new cowhide boots, lubricated generously in grease, squeaked exultantly as he thought of that drink he had been planning to get ever since he left the farm at daybreak.

"Just one old smile
On that red old liver,"

he crooned to himself, "and I'll be primed ter start for home."

"About one liver of that old red eye will do the bizness, I calculate," he confided to the bartender, as he pulled a feverish red mitten from his right hand and jammed it down in his "pants" pocket. "I ain't a drinkin man,—never was—but when it's so cold outside yer breath freezes ter t'wards when ye's got ter resort ter some powerful remedy ter thaw it out."

The bartender agreed with him. For months he had watched the old farmers come in, order just one liver of whisky and drink a whole handful of ginger for the manifestly unfair expenditure of 10 cents. He had decided to put a stop to it, and the former with the new cowhide boots was the first victim.

The remedy he placed before him was powerful enough to thaw the Yukon. The old man poured his glass full—just as the bartender knew he would—and gulped it down in one big swallow. The effect was instantaneous. The victim gave one convulsive shudder, looked reproachfully at the bartender and whirled around four times. Then he sat down and hastily began to pull off his cowhide boots.

"What the mischief are you doing that for?" inquired the astonished bartender.

"Can't ye see them's brand new boots?" gasped the victim. "D'ye think I'm goin ter let them burn up tew?"—New York Press.

Sick Fish.

When a fish in an aquarium is ailing or injured, it is put into a reserve tank, out of sight of the visitors, and where it can be looked after at any time. The circulation of the tank is adjusted with great nicety to give the fish the greatest possible amount of water, and with the constant renewal of water the greatest possible amount of fresh air. A fresh water fish may be treated with salt water baths. The fish is fed on the food best suited to its condition or most likely to suit its fancy.

It may lie on the bottom of the tank motionless for hours, like a sick person in a bed. It may sometimes seem to be dead, but a closer inspection will show a feeble movement of the gill covers, which marks the fish's respiration. After all, the fish may die; oftener, under treatment, it recovers, and then it goes back to its place in the display tanks.—New York Sun.

How They Looked to Her.

I was visiting a friend's house with my little girl of 5 years. On being shown a photograph of English choir boys with their surplices on she exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, look at all these gentlemen waiting to be shaved."—People's Friend.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children. The knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of England.

An adult perspires 28 ounces in 24 hours.

Boston's Clerical Romany.

"I have it on the authority of William Dean Howells and other eminent Bostonians that there is in the capital of Massachusetts a certain clergyman of widespread fame who, unknown to the world at large, is a Romany. Every summer this reverend gentleman cannot resist joining some gypsy band and roaming from place to place as his kin-red have done since the beginning of time. Prior to the good man's congregation learning that while they pictured him as studiously preparing sermons he was storing his head with gypsy epigrams and chattering the Romany tongue, to all intents and purposes a vagabond, as Mr. Howells pointed out, none ever heard it said that this preacher's ached any the worse for his wife, free fire over road and prairie. Indeed the increased vigor and eloquence of his sermons immediately after each successive annual 'vacation' have long been matters of comment in Boston."—Washington Star.

Catarrh to Consumption

Catarrh invariably leads to consumption. Growing worse and worse each winter, those who rely upon the usual treatment of sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures find that it is impossible to check the disease with these local applications which only reach the surface. The offensive discharge increases all the while, and gets deeper until it is only a question of a short time when the lungs are affected.

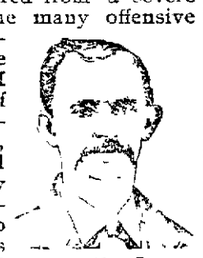
The importance of the proper treatment can therefore be readily appreciated. But no good whatever can be expected from local applications, as such treatment never did cure Catarrh, and never will. Being a blood disease of the most obstinate nature, Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) is the only remedy which can have the slightest effect upon Catarrh. It is the only blood remedy that goes down to the bottom of all stubborn diseases which other remedies cannot reach.

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., writes:

"I had such a severe case of Catarrh that I lost my hearing in one ear, and part of the bone in my nose sloughed off. I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, but each winter the disease seemed to have a firmer hold on me. I had finally been declared incurable when I decided to try S. S. S. It seemed to get right at the seat of the disease, and cured me permanently, for I have had no touch of Catarrh for seven years."

The experience of Mr. Chas. A. Parr, of Athens, Ga., was like that of all others who vainly seek a cure in local treatment. He says:

"For years I suffered from a severe case of Catarrh, the many offensive symptoms being accompanied by severe pains in the head. I took several kinds of medicines recommended for Catarrh, and used various local applications, but they had no effect whatever. I was induced to take S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) and after four months I was perfectly well, and have never felt any effects of the disease since."



Those who have had the first touch of Catarrh will save endless suffering by taking the right remedy at the outset. Others who have for years sought relief and found only disappointment in local treatment will find it wise to waste no further time on sprays, washes, inhaling mixtures, etc., which are only temporary, and cannot save them from dreaded Consumption. They should take a remedy which will cure them because it can reach their trouble. S.S.S. is the only blood remedy which can reach Catarrh; it promptly gets at the very bottom of the disease, and cures it permanently.

S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) is a real blood remedy, and cures the most obstinate cases of Catarrh, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Scrofula and Eczema, which other so-called blood remedies have no effect upon whatever. S.S.S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed

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Mr. Charles Austin Bates, the famous advertising writer, makes a specialty of medical advertisements. He has studied medicine and has a habit of analyzing the ingredients of every medicine about which he is asked to write, refusing to write advertisements for medicines which he can not indorse. He says of

Ripans Tabules:

"I had the formula and went through it from the ground up. I found that every one of the ingredients was put in for some special purpose, and was good for the purpose intended. I have as much confidence in Ripans Tabules as I have in anything I ever wrote about. I take them myself when I have eaten a little too much or feel nausea or symptoms of headache coming on, and I find them quicker to act than any medicine I ever took. You can feel their action in the stomach almost immediately; a very pleasant sensation. I know some people who think they can't possibly get along without them. My wife went to call one day on some friends she had known always. She found they swore by Ripans Tabules. They did not know that she knew anything about them or that I had written anything for them."

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A Difference of Opinion

makes men seek a tailor. If all men thought alike about fabrics and styles, ready made clothing would do first rate. Who wants to be one of ten thousand who wear the same stuff cut the same way—fitting each man a little bit and no man perfectly.

The correct dresser wishes some little individuality in his garments. Moreover he wants to know how and by whom they are made.

Full patterns from the best domestic and foreign mills all ready to show you.

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probable also to go out of bed for the large number of people who are wont to do so without the means of leaving the country a condemned insurrection to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress. Access to that country in winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and Skaguay which is a mountainous difficult and perhaps impassable track. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow citizens be further verified every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

The recent outbreaks of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the south has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authority permanent. The secretary of the treasury in that portion of his report relating to the operations of the Marine hospital service calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws and recommends amendments to the same which will give the treasury department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restriction of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

The Pacific Railroads.

The Union Pacific railroad, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on the 1st and 2d of November of this year. The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon $31,811,775, making the total indebtedness $58,448,287 75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage bonds and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the government holds a second mortgage, has been postponed at the instance of the government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific railway to the government on November 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, $6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon $6,616,690 31, making a total of $12,919,690 31.

The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 1 but for the purpose of securing the utmost publicity to the event it was postponed until December 19th, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the government the sum of $2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs and charges. If no other or better bid is made this sum is all that the government will receive on its debt of nearly $13,000,000. The government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated. The question presented, therefore, is: Whether the government shall under the authority given it by the act of March 3 1887 purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim. To qualify the government to bid at the sale will require a deposit of $1,000,000 as follows: To the government cause $500,000, and in each of the first mortgage causes $100,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which with the amount already deposited, shall equal 5 per cent of the bid; the balance in instalments of 5 per cent thirty, forty and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the government on the 30th of July, 1897, principal and interest, amounted to $7,191,018 31. The government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first mortgage lien.

Chapter VI, under the act of 1887, it has the authority to do this, and in absence of any action by congress I shall direct the secretary of the treasury to take the necessary steps as soon as may be by the courts order to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

In such an important matter as the government becoming the possible owner of railroad property, which it must perforce conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt, and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the government, rather than see it less than its claim, should become a bidder and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the congress for action.

The library building provided for by act of congress, approved April 5, 1886, has been completed and opened to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that through the foresight and munificence of congress the nation possesses this noble treasure house of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that having done so much towards the cause of education, congress will continue to develop the library in every phase of research to the end that it may be not only one of the most magnificent but among the richest and most useful libraries in the world.

Civil Service Reform.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much of course still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are placed now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the government with which congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment admit of a decrease in many branches of the government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. Stock market opened strong and continued to advance until near the close, when some rallying was noticeable.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	144¼	144⅝	140	140¾
American Spirits	8⅝	8¾	8⅛	8⅜
American Tobacco	86¾	87¾	86	87¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	30	30⅜	30	30¼
C. B. & Q.	97⅞	98¼	96⅜	98¼
Chicago Gas	95⅞	96⅜	95⅝	95¼
Louisville & Nashville	56⅜	57⅛	56¼	56⅞
Manhattan	106⅜	10 ¼	105¾	105¾
Missouri Pacific	34	34⅜	34	34½
Rock Island	91	91½	90¾	90¼
St. Paul	95⅛	95½	95	95⅜
Western Union	90	90¼	89⅞	90

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Liverpool cables that wheat opened higher, but the first advance was lost, closing ½ penny higher than yesterday. Wheat opened here strong, a lot of buying orders from commission houses soon forced the price to call, where it staid until the noon hour, when a further rise in Dec. to 101 caused May to reach 91.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
Dec.	98⅞	101	98¼	100¼
Jan.	91	91¾	91	91½
May	89¾	91	89¾	90⅞
Oats.				
Dec.	21½	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
May	22⅝	22¾	22½	22⅝
Corn.				
Dec.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
May	28⅜	28½	28⅜	28⅝
Pork.				
May	8 47	8 47	8 42	8 45
Jan.	8 22	8 22	8 20	8 22
Lard.				
May	4 42	4 42	4 42	4 42
Jan.	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25

TOLEDO, Dec. 8.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 95.

DALTON, Dec. 8.—Wheat, 90 cents.

NAVARRE, Dec. 8.—Wheat, 88 cents.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	90
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	18-20
Corn	30
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50-2.60
Timothy Seed	$1.00-1 10
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	18-20
Eggs, per dozen	18
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	8-11
Potatoes	50-60
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Onions	85
Apples	80
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	20-25 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-1 00

HIDES.

	Per pound
Beef, No. 1, green	5
" No. 2, "	3
Calfskin, No 1.	6
" No. 2	4
Tallow	2½
Deacons	20-25 apiece

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.

WHEAT—No 1 red, 91@92c; No. 2 red, 86@87c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, new, 32½@33½c; No 2 shelled, 31½@32c; high mixed shelled, 30@31c.

OATS—No 1 white, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 white, 28¼@28½c; extra No. 3 white, 27½@27¾c; light mixed, 27@27½c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $9.50@10 00; No. 2, $7 50@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.25@7.75; packing, $ .50@6 00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $6 50@7.00; wagon hay, $10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 45@50c per pair; small, 30@40c; large old chickens, 35@50c per pair; small, 40@45c; ducks, 50@60c per pair; turkeys, 8@9c per pound; geese, 75@$1.00 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 9@10 per pound; old chickens, 7@8c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 12@13c.

GAME—Squirrels, gray, per dozen, 90@$ .00; squirrels, red, per dozen, $1.00@1.25; squirrels, small, 50@60c; rabbits, per pair, 15@25c; quail, per dozen, $1 75@2.00; pheasants per dozen, $6 00@7.00; prairie chickens, per dozen, $6 00@7.00; woodcock, per dozen, $4.00@5.00; ducks, per dozen, $2.00@6.00; wild turkeys, each, $1 50@2.00; whole deer, 11@12c; saddles, 16@18c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 26½@27c; extra creamery, 24½@25½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 24@25c; country roll 16@17c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 14@15c; Ohios, full cream, September, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 14@15c; limberger, new, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 14@12c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 12@21½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 19@20c; in a jobbing way, 21@22c; storage eggs, 14@18c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday were light, 65 cars on sale; market firm. We quote prices: Prime, $4.75@4 85; choice, $4.60@4.70; good, $4.4 (@4.55; tidy, $4 30@4 40; fair, $3 85@4, 0; common, $3 25@3 60; heifers, $3.2 (@4 2., feeders, $4.0 @4.70; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.80; bologna cows, $8 00@15. 0; fresh cows and springers, $25.00@ 0 00.

HOGS—Supply fair; market slow at Monday's prices. We quote. Prime medium $3 40@3 5; fair to best Yorkers and pigs $3.35@3.40; heavy, $3.30@3.35; roughs, $2.25@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts light, sheep steady and lambs were firm. Choice sheep, $4 50@4 65; good, $4.30@4.40; fair, $3.90@4.20; common, $3 0 @3 65; choice lambs, $5 70@5 90; common to good, $4.50@5.50; veal calves, $6 50@7 00; heavy and thin calves, $5 00@4 00.

CINCINNATI, Dec 7

HOGS—Market easy at $2.80@3.47½.

CATTLE—Market steady at $3 25@5.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm at $2 75@4 50. Lambs—Market steady at $4 75@5.50.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

WHEAT—Spot—No 2 red, 88c.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 33½c.

OATS—Spot market firmer; No. 2, 26½@27c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11@ 2c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8@8¾c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm. Sheep, $3 00@4 60; lambs, $5.6 @6 25.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.45@3.65.

It Will Surprise You.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh, and Cold in Head, your druggist will supply a generous 10 cent trial size for we will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N.Y City.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of Catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used with good results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

OF INTEREST TO HOLIDAY SHOPPERS.

An Immense Stock Now Displayed at Ellery's.

For the past month, rarely a day has passed that the pavement, in front of Ellery's East Main street store, has not been more or less obstructed by barrels, boxes and crates, all containing goods for the holiday trade. The immense stock is now ready for inspection and a cordial invitation is extended to all to visit the store and examine the goods and learn the prices. A perusal of the supplement of today's INDEPENDENT will give some idea of the great variety of goods in stock and the extremely low prices asked, but a personal inspection is necessary to fully appreciate the great values offered. A full force of clerks has been employed and customers will be promptly waited upon. Every article sold is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, and the guarantee, guarantees. Especial attention is called to the elegant lines of chinaware and glassware, comprising hundreds of articles suitable for holiday presents. As the choice goods will be taken rapidly a the prices asked, an early trip to the store is advisable.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as adults. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss.:

Joseph Coleman, vs. Patrick Burke et. al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, January 8, 1898,

the following described real estate to-wit:

All of original lots number twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29) in Aryine G. Wales's Union Addition to the City of Massillon, in said county of Stark and State of Ohio, which lots are Nos. 584, 585 and 586 in the present numbering of the lots in said city.

Appraised at: Lot No 584, $500; No. 585, $1,00 : No. 586, $300. Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

TWO FARMS TO BE SOLD.

The undersigned, as executors of the estate of George Harsh, deceased, will sell at

Public Auction, on the Premises, on Thursday, January 6th, 1898,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the southeast Qr. of Fr. Sec. 36 in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, known as the Cooper farm, Romulus Kaylor, tenant, reserving all the coal underlying the same except that under the buildings,) and all right to mine and remove such coal, and all rights under the coal lease thereon made to Drake Coal Co., and

At 2 o'clock p. m., the northeast Qr. of Sec 36, in the same township known as the Mountain Farm, Casper Hofnbach, tenant, subject to the coal lease thereon, the estate's interest in which to pass to the purchaser.

The sales will be made as required by decedent's will, recorded in the Probate Office at Canton, to which reference is here made, and subject to tenants' rights.

Possession to be given April 1st, 1898.

Terms: $500 cash, at time of sale, $500 February 14th, 1898, balance of ½ on April 1st, 1898, ½ on April 1st, 1899, and ½ on April 1st, 1900, the deferred payments to bear interest from April 1st, 1898, at 6 per cent., payable annually, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

Each tract will be sold as an entirety, at the highest bid per acre.

F. L. BALDWIN,
W. B. HUMBERGER,
Executors.

MASSILLON, O., Dec. 9, 1897.

EUCRASY . . .

is "such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as constitutes health or soundness." Consumption is not a more insidious disease than **Alcoholism. Eucrasy** enables the sufferer to exchange a depressed state for **Happy, Vigorous Manhood.** Eucrasy is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians. It is a **permanent cure** for Liquor Habit, Morphine Habit, Cocaine Habit, Opium Habit. Not necessary to lose time from business. No publicity. Correspondence sacredly confidential.

THE AMERICAN EUCRASY CO., General Offices, Rooms 103, 104, 105, No. 143 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

N. B.—Eucrasy contains no gold or any other ingredient injurious to health.

WANTED.—Representative men in every town to form Eucrasy Clubs. Write for particulars.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Harmon Shaidnagle, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 17th day of November, 1897.

ALBERT SHAIDNAGLE,
Administrator.

THE

Highest Market Price

for

...WHEAT...

is paid by

M. NEAL,

at the

...Massillon City Mills...

Market reports by private wire every hour.

Information Cheerfully Furnished to Customers.

37 pounds of Best Flour and 10 pounds of Mill Feed exchanged for 60 pound wheat or better.

HUMBERGERS'

Special HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

Our Holiday Goods are now all in, with a few exceptions in several special lines, which will reach us in a few days.

Don't Delay Your Purchases But Come While the Assortment Is Unbroken.

Take the elevator to the second floor.

China ware in choice odd pieces.
Glassware, a beautiful line.
Dolls--See the doll tables and the prices.

Books and booklettes.
Silver plated ware that wears.
Sterling silver toilet articles. Games.

Substantial Toys. + + Full Line of Colgate's Toilet Articles.

EXTRA HELP will be engaged and we will use our utmost efforts to serve all our patrons with POSSIBLE PROMPTNESS.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain some wonderful Bargains in Black Goods and Novelties.

SILKS: We will show special values during the holiday season that will repay you.

Visit Our Cloak Department, where you will find all the Up-to-date Garments the market affords. Ladies and Misses' Furs, the Best Line we have ever shown. FUR ROBES, FUR RUGS—Special.

HANDKERCHIEFS

1,500 dozen go on sale this week, from one penny each, to $1.50. We will show special lines in values not to be duplicated, at 5, 10, 12½ 15, 20 and 25c that please you and give you value that you cannot duplicate. Visit our handkerchief counter for Real Bargains.

HUMBERGERS Cash Dry Goods House,

WARWICK BLOCK. MASSILLON.

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